

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1754.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. A Compleat List of the present House of Commons.</p> <p>II. Account of controverted Elections.</p> <p>III. Antient Opinion and modern Account of the Stork.</p> <p>IV. A remarkable Letter of Lord Burleigh's.</p> <p>V. Ridiculous Taste for Novels and Romances.</p> <p>VI. Advantageous Situation of Great-Britain.</p> <p>VII. A SUMMARY of the last Session of last Parliament.</p> <p>VIII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Posthumus, M. Agrippa, and T. Octocilius Crassus, in the DEBATE on the Expediency of repealing the Jews Act.</p> <p>IX. Of a too unequal Distribution of Property.</p> <p>X. Arguments against Polygamy.</p> <p>XI. An Author's Entertainment at a noble Lord's.</p> <p>XII. Apology for Roast-Beef.</p> <p>XIII. Pilfering Virtuoso's.</p> <p>XIV. Mathematical Questions.</p> <p>XV. Different Characters in Taverns and Chop-Houses.</p> | <p>XVI. Extracts from Major Washington's Journal.</p> <p>XVII. Copy of the Governor of Virginia's Letter to the French Commandant on the River Ohio.</p> <p>XVIII. The French Officer's Answer.</p> <p>XIX. Some Particulars concerning Capt. Lancey, lately executed.</p> <p>XX. Extract from a remarkable Will.</p> <p>XXI. Meeting of the new Parliament.</p> <p>XXII. POETRY: To a Friend in the Country; on the Death of a Young Lady; on seeing a Print of Miss F—y M—y; Solution of a Riddle; Verses by Mr. Boyce; Betsy Long; Folly Well; Ode to Night; Epigrams; Epitaphs; a new Song, set to Musick, &c.</p> <p>XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old-Bailey, Malefactors executed; Election of Sheriffs, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With the HEADS of ELIZABETH CANNING and MARY SQUIRES the Gypsey; a PLAN of the HOUSE of SUSANNA WELLS, at Enfield-Wash; and a MAP of the Western Parts of VIRGINIA.

MULTUM IN PARVO.


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C O N T E N T S.

A N alphabetical list of the places which return members, with the members returned for the said places respectively in the present parliament	243—246
Account of controverted elections	246, &c.
Extract from the WORLD	248
A remarkable letter of lord Burleigh's, to Sir Henry Norris, Q. Elizabeth's ambassador at the court of France	ibid.
References to the plan of Susanna Wells's house, at Enfield-Wash	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	249—258
SPEECH of A. Posthumus, in the DEBATE on the expediency of repealing the Jews act	249
SPEECH of M. Agrippa on the same subject	253
SPEECH of T. Octocilus Crassus in the same Debate	156
Antient opinion and fables of the stork	258
A particular account of those birds	258, 259
Extracts from a pamphlet, entitled, Remarks on the advantages and disadvantages of France and of Great-Britain with respect to commerce	259—263
Ridiculous taste for novels and romances	259
Of a too unequal distribution of property	260
Advantageous situation of Great-Britain	261
Extract from the Connoisseur	262
Pilfering virtuosos	ibid.
Humorous account of an author's entertainment at the house of a noble lord	263, 264
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of last parliament	265—267
Petition of the commissioners for building Westminster-Bridge	265
Petition relating to Georgia	ibid.
Petition of the navy chaplains	266
Polygamy contrary to the law of nature	267
Other arguments against it	268
Different characters to be found in our taverns and chop-houses, from the Connoisseur	269
Apology for roast beef, from the same	270
Solution of a surveying question	271

A question in navigation proposed	ibid.
Extracts from major Washington's journal, who was sent by the governor of Virginia to the commandant of the French forces on the river Ohio	271—274
Copy of the governor's letter sent by him	274
Translation of the French officer's answer	275
POETRY. Epitaph on William Pierse, Esq;	ibid.
A new song, set to musick	276
A country dance	277
A monody, on the death of a young lady	ibid.
Verses by Mr. Boyce	278
Epigram	ibid.
To Mr. M'Ardell, on seeing a print of Miss F-nn-y M-rr-y done by him	ibid.
To the author of the riddle in last Magazine	279
Betsy Long, a new song, by Tom Short	ibid.
Folly Well	ibid.
To a lady, who desired a compliment from the author	280
To a friend in the country	ibid.
Ode to night, from the WORLD	ibid.
Epitaph on a beautiful child	281
Verses on the late col. Gardiner	ibid.
Some lines of Dryden to Sir Godfrey Kneller	ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	282
Extract from Mr. Brucer's will	ibid.
The new parliament opened by commission	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Malefactors executed	ibid.
Parliament prorogued	ibid.
Capt. Lancey hang'd at Execution Dock	ibid.
Extracts from the ordinary of Newgate's account of him	282, 283
Election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex	284
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
Promotions civil and military	285
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	286
A catalogue of books	287
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	288
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

The account of different sorts of manure to be concluded, and several other things we have received to be inserted in our next.

 **RECEIPTS** for collecting the **LAND TAX** and **WINDOW LIGHTS**, are given Gratis by R. Baldwin, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
JUNE, 1754.

An Alphabetical List of Places which return MEMBERS, with the MEMBERS returned for those Places respectively in the present PARLIAMENT.



ABBINGTON, John Morton
 AGMONDESHAM, William Drake, Isaac Whittington
 AILESBURY, Thomas Potter, John Willes
 ALDBOROUGH, Suff. William Wyndham Ashe, Zach. Phi. Fonnereau
 ALDBOROUGH, Yorksb. William Pitt, Andrew Wilkinson
 ANDOVER, Francis Blake Delaval, John Whitwell Griffin
 ANGLESEY, Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart.
 APULBY, Philip Honywood, William Lee
 ARUNDEL, George Colebrooke, Thomas Griffin
 ALBOURTON, Ld. Middleton, John Harris
 BANBURY, Ld. North
 BARNSTAPLE, John Harris, George Amyand
 BATH, Sir John Ligonier, K. B. Robert Henley
 BEAUMARIS, Richard Price
 BEDFORDSHIRE, Earl of Upper-Osford, Tho. Alston
 BEDFORD, Rob. Henley Ongley, Francis Herne
 BEDWIN, Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. William Sloper
 BEREALSTON, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. John Bristow
 BERKS, Penyston Powney, Henry Pye
 BERWICK, Thomas Watson, John Delaval
 BEVERLEY, Sir William Codrington, Bart. John Jolliffe Tuffnel
 BEWDLEY, William Henry Lyttleton
 BISHOP'S CASTLE, John Dashwood King, Barnaby Backwell
 BLECHINGLY, Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. William Clayton
 BEDMIN, Sir William Irby, Bart. George Hunt

June, 1754.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, Sir William Murray, Knt. Lewis Monson Watson
 BOSSINEY, Edwin Sandys, E. Wortley, jun.
 BOSTON, Ld. Robert Bertie, Char. Amcotts
 BRACKLEY, Marthe Dickinson, Thomas Humberstone
 BRAMBER, Ld. Malpas, Nathaniel Newnham, jun.
 BRECONSHIRE, Thomas Morgan
 BRECON, Thomas Morgan, jun.
 BRIDGENORTH, Will. Whitmore, John Grey
 BRIDGWATER, Earl of Egmont, Rob. Balch
 BRIDPORT, John Frederick Pinney, Thomas Coventry
 BRISTOL, Robert Nugent, Richard Beckford
 BUCKS, Sir William Stanhope, K. B. Richard Lowndes
 BUCKINGHAM, George Grenville, James Grenville
 BURY, Ld. Petersham, (Felton Hervey, Augustus John Hervey, votes equal, return not determined)
 CALNE, Thomas Duckett, William Northey
 CANTERBURY, Sir James Creed, Knt. Matthew Robinson Morris
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Marquis of Granby, Visc. Royston
 CAMBRIDGE UNIVER. Thomas Townshend, Edward Finch
 CAMBRIDGE, Visc. Dupplin, Tho. Bromley
 CAMELFORD, Samuel Martin, John Lade
 CARDIFF, Herbert Mackworth
 CARDIGANSHIRE, John Lloyd
 CARDIGAN, John Symmons
 CARLISLE, Sir Charles Howard, K. B. John Stanwix
 CARMARTHENSHIRE, George Rice
 CARMARTHEN, Griffith Phillips
 CARNARVONSHIRE, Sir John Wynn, Bart.
 CARNARVON, Sir William Wynn, Knt. dec.
 CASTLERISING, Thomas Howard, Charles Horatio Walpole
 CHEESHIRE, Charles Cholmondeley, Samuel Egerton
 CHESTER, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart. Rich. Grovesnor
 CHICHESTER, Visc. Bury, John Page

H h z

Chips

- Chippendale*, Edward Baynton Rolt, Sam. Fludyer
Chipping-Wycomb, Earl of Shelburne, John Waller
Christchurch, Sir Thomas Robinson, K. B. John Mordaunt
Cirencester, Benjamin Bathurst, jun. John Dawney
Clithero, Thomas Lister, Asheton Curzon
Cockermouth, Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. Percy Wyndham O'Brien
Colchester, John Olmuis, Charles Gray
Cornwall, Sir John Moleworth, Bart. James Buller
Corfe Castle, Henry Banks, John Bond
County, Samuel Greathead, Will. Grove
Cricklade, William Rawlinson Earl, Tho. Gore
Cumberland, Sir James Lowther, Bart. Sir John Pennington, Bart.
Dartmouth, Walter Cary, John Jeffreys
Denbighsh. Sir L. Salusbury Cotton, Bart.
Denbigh, Richard Myddleton
Derbyshire, Ld. George Cavendish, Nathan. Curzon
Derby, Ld. Frederick Cavendish, George Venable Vernon
Devizes, John Garth, William Willey
Devon, Sir William Courtenay, Bart. Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.
Dorchester, Ld. Milton, John Pitt
Dorsetshire, George Pitt, Humphry Sturt
Dover, Ld. George Sackville, Will. Cayley
Downton, James Cope, James Hayes
Droitwich, Rob. Harley, sen. Tho. Foley
Dunwich, Sir Jac. Garrard Downing, Bart. Soame Jenyns
Durham, Viscount Barnard, George Bowes
Durham City, J. Tempest, H. Lambton
East-Grinstead, Joseph Yorke, Sir Whistler Webster, Bart.
Eastlowe, John Buller, Francis Gashry
Essex, Sir John Abdy, Bart. Will. Harvey
Evesham, Sir J. Rushout, Bart. J. Porter
Exeter, John Tuckfield, John Rolle Walter
Eye, Coulthorpe Clayton, Nich. Hardinge
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
Flint, Sir John Glynn, Bart.
Fowey, Jonathan Rashleigh, George Edgumbe
Gatton, James Colebrooke, Tho. Brand
Glamorganshire, Charles Edwin
Gloucestershire, Thomas Chester, Norborne Berkeley
Gloucester, George Aug. Selwyn, Charles Barrow
Grampound, Merrik Burrell, Simon Fanshaw
Grantbury, Ld. George Manners, Sir John Cuff, Bart.
Grimby, William Lock, John Gore
Guildford, Gen. Richard Onslow, Sir John Elwill, Bart.
Hants, Ld. Harry Powlett, Alexander Thistlethwayte
Harwich, John Phillipson, Wenman Coke
Haslemere, Philip Carteret Webb, J. More Molineux
Hastings, James Pelham, Andrew Stone
Haverford-West, William Edwards
Helfton, Francis Godolphin, John Evelyn
Herefordsh. Ld. Harley, Velters Cornwall
Hereford, Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, John Symmons
Hertfordshire, Paggen Hale, Charles Gore
Hertford, Nath. Brassey, George Harrison
Hendon, Charles Saunders, Peter Denis
Heybury, Pierce Acourt Athe, William Acourt
Higbam-Ferrers, John Yorke
Hindon, Bisse Richards, James Dawkins
Honiton, George Yonge, Henry Reginald Courtenay
Horsham, Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart. Charles Ingram
Hull, Ld. Robert Manners, Rich. Crowle
Huntingdonshire, Lord Carysfort, Coulson Fellowes
Funtingdon, Edw. Mountagu, Rob. Jones
Hybe, William Glanville, Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Ilchester, Thomas Lockyer, John Talbot
Ipswich, Edward Vernon, Samuel Kent
Kellington, Sewallis Shirley, John Sharpe
Kent, Lewis Monson Watson, Robert Fairfax
Knaveborough, Rich. Arundel, Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart.
Lancashire, Ld. Strange, Peter Bold
Lancaster, Francis Reynolds, Edw. Marton
Launceston, Sir George Lee, Knt. Humphry Morice
Leicestershire, Sir Thomas Palmier, Bart. Edward Smith
Leicester, George Wrighte, James Wigley
Leominster, Sir Cha. Hanbury Williams, K. B. Richard Gorges
Lishard, Edmund Nugent, Philip Stanhope
Leffwithiel, James Edward Colleton, Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt.
Liverpool, John Hardman, Tho. Salusbury
Lettes, Sir Fra. Pool, Bart. Tho. Sergison
Lincolnsh. Rob. Vyner, Tho. Whichcot
Lincoln, George Monson, John Chaplin
Litchfield, Viscount Trentham, Tho. Anson
London, Sir John Barnard, Knt, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Slingsby Bethell, Wm. Beckford
Ludlow, Richard Herbert dead, Henry Bridgman
Ludgerball, Sir John Bland, Bart. Tho. Hayward
Lyme, Francis Fane, Thomas Fane
Lymington, Sir Charles Powlett, K. B. Harry Burrard
Lynn-Regis, Sir John Turner, Bart. Horatio Walpole, jun.
Maidstone, Ld. Guernsey, Gabriel Hanger
Malden, Rob. Colebrooke, John Bullock
Malmesbury

- Malmesbury*, Ld. George Bentinck, Brice Fisher
Malton, John Mostyn, Henry Finch
Marlborough, Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. John Ward
Marlow, Daniel Moore, Cha. Churchill
Melcomb Regis. See *Weymouth*
Merionethshire, William Vaughan
Middlesex, Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. George Cooke
Midhurst, Sir John Peachy, Bart. John Sargent
Milbourn-Port, E. Walter, T. Medlycott
Minehead, Cha. Whitworth, Dan. Boone
Monsmouth, Benjamin Bathurst, sen.
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, Capel Hanbury
Montgomeryshire, Edward Kynaston
Montgomery, William Bodville
Morpeth, Thomas Duncombe, Robert Ord
Newark, John Manners. Job Staunton Charlton
Newcastle, Staff. Bapt. Leveson Gower, John Waldegrave
Newcastle upon Tyne, Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. Matthew Ridley
Newport, Hants, Thomas Lee Dummer, Ralph Jenison
Newport, Cornw. John Lee, Ed. Bacon
Newton, Lanc. Peter Legh, Randle Wilbraham
Newton, Hants, Sir John Barrington, Bart. Harcourt Powell
Norfolk, George Townshend, Armine Wodehouse
Northallerton, Edwin Lascelles, Daniel Lascelles
Northamptonshire, Sir Edm. Ihham, Bart. Valentine Knightley, dec.
Northampton, George Compton, Charles Montagu
Northumberland, Sir William Middleton, Bart. Sir Henry Grey, Bart.
Norwich, Ld. Hobart, Ho. Walpole, sen.
Nottinghamshire, Ld. Robert Sutton, John Thornhagh
Nottingham, Ld. Howe, Sir Willughby Aston, Bart.
Oakhampton, Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. Robert Vyner, jun.
Orford, Henry Legge, John Offley
Oxfordshire, Visc. Wenman, Sir James Dashwood, Bart. Visc. Parker, Sir Edward Turner, Bart. Double return
Oxford Uni. Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Peregrine Palmer
Oxford City, Robert Lee, Thomas Rowney
Pembrokeshire, Sir William Owen, Bart.
Pembroke, Lewis Barlow
Penryn, Rich. Edgcumbe, Geo. Boscawen
Peterborough, Edward Wortley, sen. Matthew Lamb
Petersfield, William Gerard Hamilton, William Beckford
Plymouth, Visc. Barrington, Sam. Dicker
Plympton, George Treby, William Baker
Pontefract, Visc. Gallway, Sambrooke Freeman
Pool, Sir Richard Lyttleton, K. B. Joseph Gulston
Portsmouth, Sir William Rowley, Knt. Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.
Preslon, Nicho. Fazakerly, Edm. Starkie
Queenborough, Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Cha. Frederick
Radnor, Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt.
Radnor, Thomas Lewis
Reading, Visc. Fane, William Strode
Ratford, John White, John Shelly
Richmond, Earl of Ancram, John Yorke
Rippon, William Aislabie, Sir Charles Vernon, Knt.
Rockester, John Byng, Nicholas Haddock
Romney, Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. Henry Furnese
Rutlandsh. Ld. Burghley, Thomas Noel
Rye, Phillips Gybbon, George Onslow
Ryegate, Charles Yorke, Charles Cocks
Salisbury, Visc. Duncannon, Geo. Clinton
Sandwich, J. Cleveland, Claud. Amyand
Sarum Old, Visc. Pulteney, Thomas Pitt
Sarum New, William Bouverie, (Julius Beckford, William Poore; double return.)
Scarborough, William Osbaldeston, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.
Seaford, Wm. Hall Gage, Wm. Haye
Shaftesbury, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. James Brudenell
Shoreham, Robert Bristow, Rich. Stratton
Shrewsbury, Robert More, Thomas Hill
Shropshire, Sir John Astley, Bart. Richard Lyfter
Somersetshire, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart. Thomas Prowse
Southampton Town, Ant. Langley Swymmer, Hans Stanley
Southwark, Wm. Belchier, Wm. Hammond
St. Albans, James Grimston, James West
St. Germans, Ed. Elliot, Ant. Champion
St. Ives, George Hobart, James Whitshed
St. Marks, Robert Nugent, Hen. Conway
St. Michael, Rob. Clive, John Stephenson
Staffordshire, Wm. Leveson Gower, Wm. Bagott
Stafford, Wm. Chetwynd, sen. Wm. Rd. Chetwynd
Stamford, John Harvey Thursby, Robert Barbor
Steyning, Hitch Young, Alexander Hume
Stockbridge, John Gibbons, George Hay
Sudbury, Tho. Fonnerau, Tho. Walpole
Suffolk, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bart. John Affleck
Surrey, ARTHUR ONSLOW, Thomas Eudgen
Sussex, Thomas Pelham, John Butler
Tamworth,

<i>Tamworth</i> , Tho. Villiers, Sir Rob. Burdett, Bart.	SCOTLAND, Shires and Stewartries.
<i>Tawistock</i> , Rich. Rigby, Jeff. French, dec.	Aberdeen, Ld. Adam Gordon
<i>Taunton</i> , Ld. Carpenter, J. Halliday, dec.	Air, James Muir Campbell
<i>Tewksbury</i> , John Martin, jun. Nicholson Calvert	Argyle, Dugald Campbell, jun.
<i>Tetford</i> , Ld. Harry Beauclerk, Charles Fitzroy Scudamore	Bamff, James Duff
<i>Thirsk</i> , Thomas Frankland, Roger Talbot	Berwick, Alexander Hume Campbell
<i>Tiverton</i> , Sir William Yonge, Bart. and K. B. Henry Pelham	Bute and Cathness, John Scott
<i>Totness</i> , Sir J. Strange, Knt. dec. Browse Trist	Clackmannan and Kinross, Rob. Colville
<i>Tregony</i> , Wm. Trevanion, John Fuller	Dumbarton, Gen. John Campbell
<i>Truro</i> , Edward Boscawen, John Boscawen	Dumfries, Ld. Charles Douglass
<i>Wallingford</i> , Richard Nevil Aldworth, John Harvey	Edinburgh, Robert Dundas
<i>Wareham</i> , John Pitt, Wm. August. Pitt, Henry Drax, Tho. Erle Drax. Double return.	Elgin, Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.
<i>Warwickshire</i> , Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. William Craven	Fife, James St. Clair
<i>Warwick</i> , Earl of Hillsborough, Henry Archer	Forfar, Earl of Panmure
<i>Wells</i> , Ld. Digby, Charles Tudway	Haddington, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart.
<i>Wendover</i> , Earl Verney, John Calvert	Inverness, John Campbell, jun.
<i>Wenlock</i> , William Forester, Brook Forester	Kincardin, Sir James Carnegie, Bart.
<i>Woolly</i> , Savage Mostyn, John Crafter	Kirkcudbright, John Mackye
<i>Westbury</i> , Chauncy Townsend, Peregrine Bertie	Lanerk, James Vere
<i>Wexlow</i> , John Frederick, William Noel	Linlithgow, Charles Hope Weir
<i>Westminster</i> , Edward Cornwallis, Sir John Croft, Bart.	Nairn and Cromartie, Sir J. Gordon, Bart.
<i>Westmorland</i> , Sir George Dalston, Bart. John Dalston	Orkney, James Douglas
<i>Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis</i> (jointly send four) Ld. John Cavendish, Geo. Dodington of Horfington, Welbore Ellis, John Tucker	Peebles, John Dickson
<i>Whitchurch</i> , William Powlett, Thomas Townshend, jun.	Perth, Ld. John Murray
<i>Wigan</i> , Richard Barry, Sir William Meredyth, Bart.	Renfrew, William Muir
<i>Wilton</i> , Rob. Herbert, Wm. Herbert	Ross, Kenneth Makenzie, called Ld. Fortrose
<i>Wiltshire</i> , Sir Robert Long, Bart. Edward Popham	Roxburgh, Walter Scott
<i>Winchelsea</i> , Tho. Orby Hunter, Arnold Nesbitt	Selkirk, Gilbert Elliott, jun. of Minto
<i>Winchester</i> , Marquis of Carnarvon, Henry Penton	Stirling, James Campbell
<i>Windsor</i> , Henry Fox, John Fitzwilliam	Sutherland, George Mackay
<i>Woodstock</i> , Viscount Bateman, Anthony Keck	Wigtoun, John Stewart
<i>Worcestershire</i> , John Bulkeley Coventry, Edmund Pytts	
<i>Worcester</i> , Thomas Vernon, Henry Crabb Boulton	ROYAL BURGHS.
<i>Wotton-Bassett</i> , Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, John Probyn	Aberdeen, &c. David Scott
<i>Yarmouth, Norf.</i> Sir Edw. Walpole, K. B. Charles Townshend	Air, &c. James Stuart Mackenzie
<i>Yarmouth, Hants.</i> T. Holmes, H. Holmes	Craill, &c. Sir Harry Erskine, Bart.
<i>Yorkshire</i> , Viscount Downe, Sir Conyers Darcy, K. B.	Dumfries, &c. Archibald Douglass
<i>York</i> , Sir John Armytage, Bart. George Fox Lane	Dysart, &c. James Oswald
	Edinburgh, William Alexander
	Elgin, &c. William Grant
	Forfar, &c. Thomas Leslie
	Fortrose, &c. John Campbell
	Glasgow, &c. Lieut. Coll. John Campbell
	Haddington, &c. Andrew Fletcher, jun.
	Innerkippen, &c. George Haldane
	Kirkwall, &c. Sir Harry Monrow, Bart.
	Selkirk, &c. John Murray
	Wigtoun, &c. John Hamilton
	Account of controverted Elections, with the Number of Votes.
	BERKSHIRE.
	ABINGDON. John Morton 133
	Henry Thrale 100
	CORNWALL.
	Newport. John Lee 145
	Edward Bacon 144
	Jeffery French 60
	Richard Rigby 59
	St. Michael, John Stephenson 30
	Richard Clive 30
	Simon Lutterell 25
	Richard Hufsey 25
	DEVON-

1754.	Account of controverted ELECTIONS.		247
DEVONSHIRE.			
Honiton, Henry Reginald Courtenay	482	Sir John Croffe, Bart.	3184
George Yonge	334	Earl of Middlefex	209
John Duke	295	Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe	261
Mr. Duke demanded a scrutiny but afterwards declined it.		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	
Totnes, Sir John Strange, Knt.	48	Brackley, Marthe Dickinson	33
Browse Trist	46	Thomas Humberston	18
Arthur Champernoun	43	Henry Vernon	15
Charles Taylor	36	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
DORSETSHIRE.			
Wareham, Henry Drax	} Double return.	Nottingham, Ld. Visc. Howe	980
Thomas Erle Drax		Sir Willughby Aston, Bart.	924
John Pitt		John Plumptre	915
William Aug. Pitt		The whole number polled was 1858.	
ESSEX.			
Malden, John Bullock	409	Newark, William Manners	381
Robert Colebroke	399	Job Staunton Charlton	361
Richard Savage Lloyd	326	Delaval	350
Colchester, John Olmyus	573	NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Charles Gray	513	Berwick, Thomas Watson	374
Isaac Martin Rebow	497	John Delaval	307
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Glouc. City, Charles Barrow		John Wilkes	192
George Augustus Selwyn		OXFORDSHIRE.	
P. Snell, after having demanded a poll, declined it.		Ld. Visc. Wenman	2033
HEREFORDSHIRE.			
Hereford City, Charles Fitzroy Scudamore		Sir James Dashwood, Bart.	2011
John Symmons		Ld. Visc. Parker	1921
James Peachy, gave it up after a few hours poll.		Sir Edward Turner, Bart.	1893
Weobly, Savage Mostyn	80	A scrutiny was demanded and granted in favour of the two last.	
John Crafter	80	Objections to Ld. Wenman's votes	346
Ld Carpenter	} no candidates	Do. to Sir James Dashwood's	347
Vanf. Hudson		Scrutiny not finished. Double return.	
HERTFORDSHIRE.			
Pagen Hale	1925	STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Charles Gore	1727	Litchfield, Ld. Visc. Trentham	204
Edward Gardiner	1359	Thomas Anson	187
KENT.			
Hon. Lewis Watson	5235	Sir Henry Every, Bart.	176
Hon. Robert Fairfax	5137	SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Sir Edward Dering, Bart.	2959	Bridgwater, Earl of Egmont (stood single)	119
Maidstone, Ld. Guernsey	} by a majority of	Of which 104 were single votes ; and of the corporation, which consisted of 24, 18 polled for his lordship.	
Gabriel Hanger		220 ag. A. Hume	
LEICESTERSHIRE.			
Leicester, James Wigley	1295	Robert Balch	114
George Wrighte	1238	Rt. Hon. George Dodington	105
Major Mitford	986	A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Dodington, but declined.	
LANCASHIRE.			
Wigan, Hon. Richard Barry		Bristol, Robert Nugent	2601
Sir William Meredith, Bart.		Richard Beckford	2245
Ld. Pollington	} declined the evening	Sir John Phillips, Bart.	2165
Mr. Pool		before the election.	Minehead, Charles Whitworth
MIDDLESEX.			
London, Sir John Barnard, Knt.	3553	Daniel Boone	178
Slingsby Bethell	3547	Henry Skiffner	145
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	3392	Wells, Ld. Digby	151
William Beckford	2941	Charles Tudway	149
Sir Richard Glyn, Knt.	2655	Francis Gwynn	64
Sir William Calvert, Knt.	2650	SHROPSHIRE.	
Sir Crisp Gascoyne declined		Bishop's-Castle, John Dashwood King	110
Westminster, Hon. Col. Edward Cornwallis	3355	Barnaby Backwell	94
		J. Saak Hawkins Brown	39
		Sir Robert Cornwall, Bart.	25
		SURREY.	
		Southwark, William Bekhier	773
		William Hammond	575
		Sir Crisp Gascoyne	521
		Haslemere, J. More Molineux	70
		Philip Carteret Webb	70
		Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe	44
		Peter Burrell	45
		SUSSEX.	

SUSSEX.		
Arundell, George Colebrooke	129	
Thomas Griffin	125	
Theobald Taafe	38	
SUFFOLK.		
Ipswich, Edward Vernon		
Samuel Kent		
Sir Richard Lloyd declined on the day of election.		
Sudbury, Thomas Fonnereau	625	
Thomas Walpole	542	
Richard Rigby	229	
WARWICKSHIRE.		
Coventry, Samuel Greathead	1191	
William Grove	850	
——— Hewitt	817	
WESTMORELAND.		
Appleby, On the Thanet interest		
Col. Philip Honeywood }		
William Lee }	121	
On the Lowther interest		
Sir J. Ramsden }		
——— Norton }	108	
WILTSHIRE.		
New Sarum, Hon. Wm. Bouverie }	Double	
Julines Beckford }	return.	
Edward Poore }		
Wootton Bassett, John Probyn	122	
Thomas Estcourt Creswell	122	
Ld. Drumlanrig	97	
Robert Neale	96	
WORCESTERSHIRE.		
Evesham, Rt. Hon. Sir John Rush-		
out, Bart.	220	
John Porter	180	
Edward Rudge	120	
YORKSHIRE.		
Hadon, Capt. Saunders }		
Capt. Denis }	97	
Samuel Cumley }		
Luke Robinson }	31	
Beverley, Sir Wm. Codrington, Bart.	700	
J. Jolliffe Tuffnell	562	
M. Archer Newton	456	
W A L E S.		
Anglesey, Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart.	231	
——— Meyrick	126	
Breconth. Thomas Morgan	682	
——— Gwynn	433	
S C O T L A N D.		
Sterling, James Campbell, by a majority of one vote, which was his own, against Mr. Haldane.		
[An alphabetical List of the MEMBERS in our next.]		

THE WORLD of June 6, endeavours to shew, that the present age is not, upon the whole, worse than former ages; and then mentions the reigning vices of the present times, as luxury, gaming, and corruption; but observes, that humanity, charity, and the civilities of life, never abounded so much as now: After which, the writer concludes thus:

There is a folly, indeed (for I will not call it a vice) with which the ladies of this age are particularly charged; it is, that not only their airs and their dress, but even their faces are French. I am sorry to say it, what by travelling abroad, and by French milliners, mantua-makers and hair-cutters at home, our politest assemblies seem to be filled with foreigners. But how will it astonish many of my readers to be told, that while they are extolling the days of good queen Bess, they are complimenting that very reign in which these fashions were originally introduced! I shall make good my assertion by publishing an authentick letter, written by that subtil minister Sir William Cecil (afterwards lord Burleigh) to Sir Henry Norris, Q. Elizabeth's ambassador at the court of France. This letter was originally printed in the year 1663, among a collection of state letters called *Scrinia Ceciliana*, or *Mysteries of government*, and is as follows.

S I R,

The queen's majesty would fain have a taylor that had skill to make her apparel both after the French and Italian manner; and she thinketh that you might use some means to obtain some one such there as serveth that queen, without mentioning any manner of request in the queen's majesty's name. First to cause my lady your wife to use some such means to get one, as thereof knowledge might not come to the queen mother's ears, of whom the queen's majesty thinketh thus; that if she did not understand that it were a matter wherein her majesty might be pleased, she would offer to send one to the queen's majesty: Nevertheless, if it cannot be so obtained by this indirect means, then her majesty would have you devise some other good means to obtain one that were skilful.

Yours in all truth,

W. Cecil.

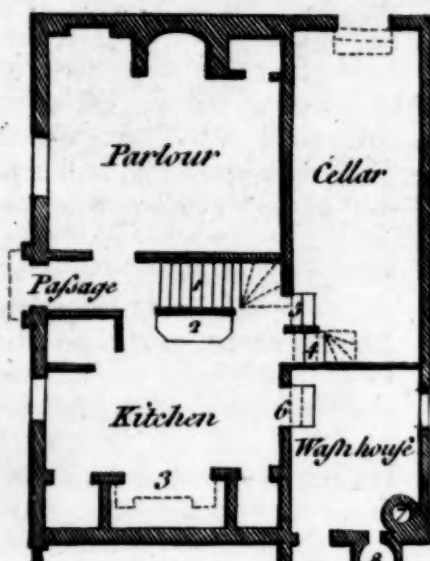
References to Mrs. WELLS's House. See the PLAN.

1 S Tair case. 2 Dresser, 3 Chimney. 4 Stairs into the room from the kitchen. 5 Stairs into the cellar. 6 The stairs into the wash-house. 7 A copper. 8 An oven. 9 A chest of drawers. 10 The window in the north end of the room. 11 The window in the east side of the room. 12 The chimney. 13 A head-way into the wash-house. 14 Old pulleys for a jack.

N. B. The bottom of the windows, No. 10 and 11, is 9 feet one inch from the ground without side. The room or workshop is over the cellar and wash-house.

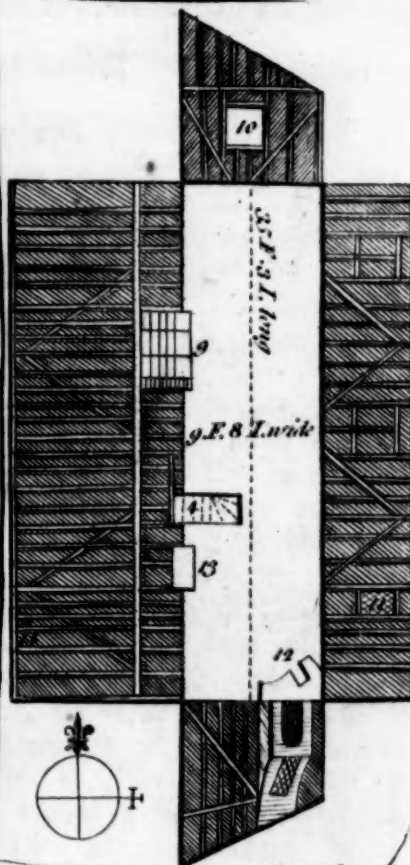
JOUR.

A Scale of Feet for the Plan & Room



to the
Moor

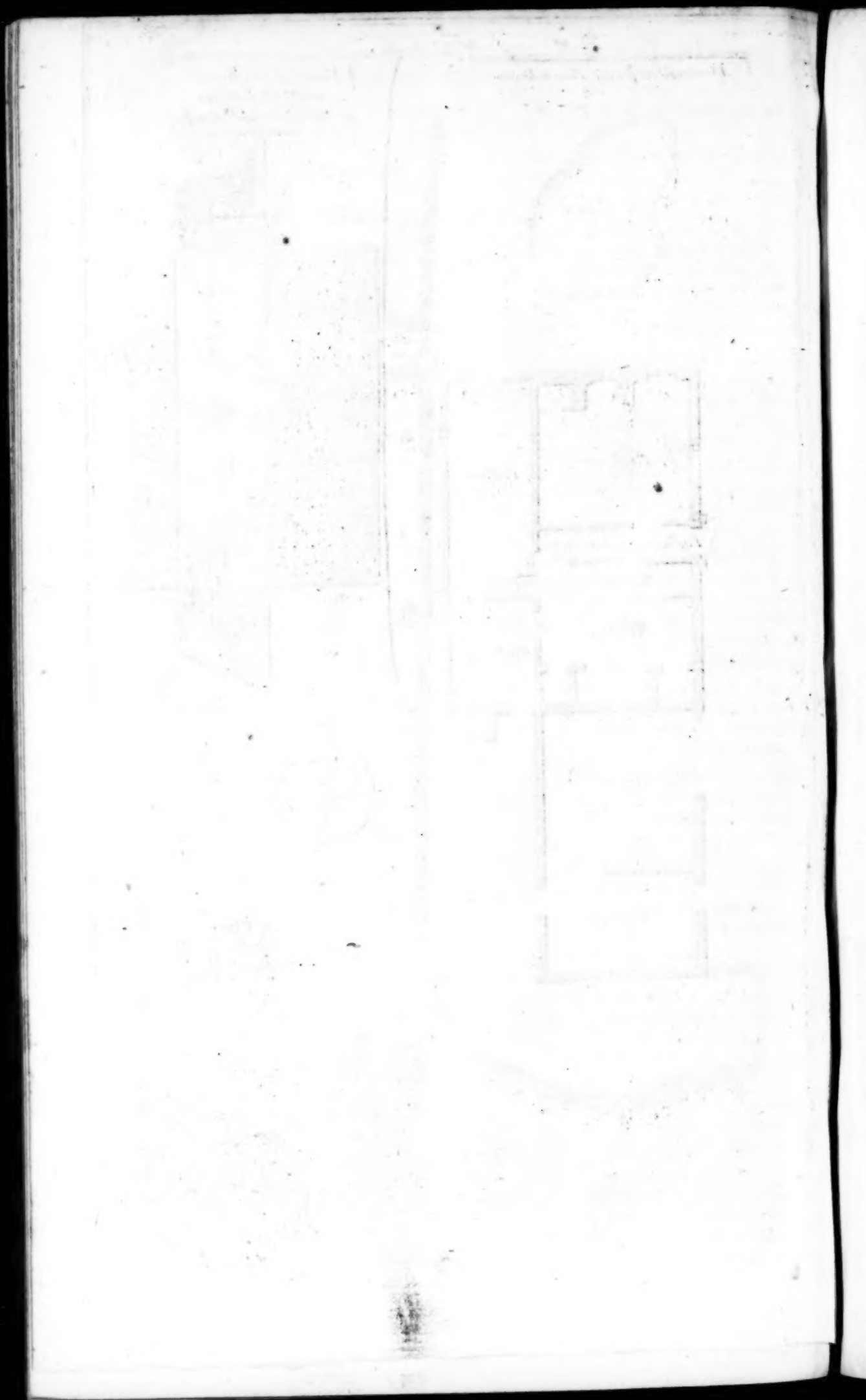
A Plan of the Room
with Elevations
of the Sides and Ends.



A Plan
of the House of
Susanna Wells
at Enfield Wash



Printed for R. Baldwin in Peter Noster Row 1754.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 208.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give you, was that made by A. Posthumus, which was to this Effect.

My Lords,

IRISE up to agree with the noble duke who presented this bill, and with the noble lord who spoke last, so far as to think, that the law passed last session for enabling us to naturalize the Jews, ought to be repealed; and in this I can agree with the greater freedom, as I then openly declared against the bill's being passed into a law; but then I think the repeal ought to be general, and without any such exception or proviso as the noble duke has been pleased to insert in this bill; for with such a proviso, if it remains in the bill, I shall oppose as much as I can its being passed into a law, because I should rather chuse to have the law passed last session to stand without a repeal, than that it should be repealed with such an exception, and my reason is very evident: Whatever opinion the noble duke may have of our common law, with respect to Jews born in this kingdom, I must think, and I have the best authorities for my opinion, that no Jew born here can be deemed a natural-born subject whilst he continues to be a Jew, or intitled as such to purchase and hold any real estate longer than our sovereign pleases to allow him to hold or possess such a purchase. This was, this is still, I think, the common law of this kingdom; but as this has been lately brought into doubt by the opinion of some of our modern lawyers, who seldom give themselves the trouble of studying our ancient records, and much less the constitution of our

D— of B—.

June, 1754.

government, I shall be against inserting in an act of parliament any clause or proviso, or any words that might seem to confirm or establish their opinion, which would be the effect of the exception or proviso proposed by this bill; for it is a known rule in law, that *Exceptio firmat regulam in casibus non exceptis*; therefore to enact, or rather to leave it enacted, that no Jew tho' born in this kingdom, whilst he continues a Jew, shall purchase or hold any real estate relating to the church, is in effect to enact, that such Jews may purchase and hold all other sorts of real estates, which would, I think, be of the most dangerous consequence to our government both in church and state.

C I say, my lords, both in church and state; for the reverend bench must not imagine that the former would always be preserved by our laying the Jews under a disability to purchase any thing relating to the church, if at the same time we impower them to purchase all the lay fees in the kingdom. Their power will increase with their property, and as their power increases their privileges will increase. Even at this time they are indulged with the privilege of having publick synagogues, tho' expressly contrary to law; and after a great number of them have been naturalized by being born here, or by the American act, we could hardly refuse establishing this privilege by a new toleration act in their favour. The next **F** boon they would probably obtain, would be a general naturalization of all their brethren; and then I may venture to prophesy, that the Jews would be the highest bidders for every land estate brought to market in this island, by which means they might at last get possession of all

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the

the lay fees in the kingdom. As dominion always will follow property, could we in this case expect, they would submit to continue under the disability now proposed to be laid upon them with regard to estates relating to the church? No, my lords, they would not only repeal this law, but every law for establishing Christianity, and establish Judaism in its stead. They might then call this island their own land, and whatever respect some of the superstitious among them might retain for their prophecies, every sensible man would think, they had made a happy exchange; for this island flows as much with milk and honey as the land of Canaan ever did, and it is more secure by being less liable to be invaded by powerful neighbours.

This, I know, my lords, may be deemed chimerical at first view; but will not appear quite so chimerical, if we consider that the first body of Saxons called over to this island, did not amount to above 2 or 3000 men, and yet in less than 150 years that nation, tho' not near so well united among themselves as the Jews are, made themselves masters of the greatest and most fertile part of this island; nor let it be objected, that the Jews are not a warlike people as the Saxons were, for a change of circumstances, with a few proper regulations, may produce an intire change of manners; and tho' nothing of this kind should happen, if they have the sole or the greatest command of money, they may prevail with one half of the natives to assist them in subduing the other, for we know the power of money in politicks as well as in war. Thus it must appear not to be altogether impossible to imagine, that the Jews may by this scheme of naturalization, which we now seem to be so fond of, make themselves at last the chief masters of this island, and if they should, no one can suppose they would submit to be governed

by the royal family now upon our throne.

My lords, I shall readily grant, that a people may be in such circumstances as to render a naturalization of some sort of foreigners not only proper but necessary. After a general devastation by war, famine, or pestilence, a naturalization of foreigners may be necessary, or in the infancy of trade in any country a naturalization of foreign merchants, manufacturers and artificers may be necessary; but in all cases of naturalization these two rules ought in prudence to be observed: First, not to naturalize at once, or in a short time, such a number of foreigners as may, by uniting together, become any thing near to an equal match for the natives. And, secondly, never to naturalize such foreigners whose latest progeny must always continue a people separate and distinct from the people that naturalized them. As to the first of these two rules, I am sure, it stands in need of no illustration; but as to the second, I shall suppose, that for strengthening our sugar colonies, and for peopling them with subjects instead of slaves, a scheme were proposed for naturalizing all the Blacks born in any of them without any other condition whatsoever: I will say, that our adopting such a scheme would be ridiculous, because their progeny would always continue to be a distinct people; but if the conditions were added, that no such Blacks should be naturalized unless they declared themselves Christians, and that no such black man should be naturalized unless he married a white woman, nor any black woman unless she married a white man, the ridicule of the scheme would be very much softened, because their progeny would in time unite and coalesce with the rest of the people: It might a little alter the complexion of the people of these islands; but they would all

all become the same people, and would look upon themselves in no other light than as subjects of Great-Britain. This must shew the imprudence, and even the ridiculousness, of our adopting the doctrine, that all Jews born here are to be deemed natural-born subjects; for their latest posterity, whilst they continue Jews, will continue to be, and will consider themselves as a people quite distinct and separate from the ancient people of this island; and an increase of their number will not, I am sure, be an inducement for any of them to embrace the Christian religion: On the contrary, it will have an opposite effect: The fashion in this country at present seems to be, to profess our being free-thinkers; and I do not know but that in the next age the fashion may be, to profess our being Jews; for nothing is more liable to change, nothing can be less governed by reason, than what we call fashion, and it generally starts from one extreme to the other; consequently, might start from Libertinism to Judaism, which I look upon as the two opposite extremes, because of all enthusiasts the Jews have shewn themselves the most obstinate.

I hope, my lords, I have now given a good reason for my being against inserting any clause, or any words in an act of parliament, that may seem to countenance the modern opinion of a Jew's becoming a natural-born subject, to all intents and purposes, by being born in this kingdom, and even tho' he should obstinately persist in the profession of the Jewish religion. I am so far from thinking that this opinion ought to be established, that I think the American act, so far as relates to the

naturalization of Jews, ought to be repealed. We know how artfully that part of the act was introduced: We know that it was passed by surprise, or rather, I may say, by stealth; for nothing relating to the Jews ever appeared in the votes, nor does now appear in the title of the act*. But even that act alone, if it stands, may in time bring upon us an inundation of Jews, all claiming, and declared by act of parliament, to be natural-born subjects of Great-Britain, which, in my opinion, might be of the most dangerous consequence. I shall grant, that such Jews as have already gone thither, or have been at some expence in preparing to go thither, in pursuance of that act, have in some measure the publick faith engaged for their naturalization; but it is to them only that the publick faith can be supposed to be any way engaged; and therefore I think that act may and ought to be restrained to such Jews as are now there, and such as shall go thither in a year or two after the restraining act shall pass. Such a restraint would no way invalidate the late act with regard to foreign protestants; but on the contrary would strengthen it, and would be a new encouragement for others to go and settle in our plantations; for whatever some of our modern English protestants may think, I am convinced, that there is not a foreign protestant in Europe or America, who does not take it amiss to find Jews put upon the same footing with them by our legislature. And it cannot be said, that we never repealed or altered any law, under which private men might have acquired a right, or were intended at least to acquire a right; for in the very

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first

* See our Mag. for last year, p. 523, observ. 4.

N. B. It is said, that in 1740, when the American bill was brought in, extending at first to foreign protestants only, the Jews applied to the then prime minister to have it extended to them, but that his answer was, No, gentlemen, if such a thing should be proposed by me or any of my people, the gentlemen in the opposition would oppose it, and make it a handle for raising a clamour against me; but if you can prevail with them to propose it, I will either not oppose it, or so faintly that it shall be agreed to. This artful advice they followed, and so got the bill passed as it now stands.

first year of his late majesty's reign we passed an act for raising 910,000*l.* by the sale of redeemable annuities at 6*l.* *per cent. per annum*, and yet in the same session we departed from that scheme, and by another act proposed to raise that sum by the sale of A redeemable annuities at 5*l.* *per cent. per annum*, which accordingly was carried into execution, without any regard to the contractors under the first, many of whom, we may suppose, had called in the money they had upon other securities, in order B to lend it upon the first act, in which they were certainly disappointed by the passing of this second act. But what I now propose with regard to the Jews does not go so far, because the repeal or restraint I propose, is not to extend to such Jews as have already gone to America, or put themselves to any expence in preparations for going to settle there.

The people will therefore, in my opinion, my lords, be in the right, if they insist likewise upon the repeal of the American act so far as relates to such Jews as have not gone, or are not now preparing to go to America; and we have no occasion to be afraid that this will prevent them from going there for the future; for where there is money to be got by trade, we may assure ourselves there will be some Jews, and where there is the most money to be got, there will be the greatest resort of that people, if they can live with any tolerable security. But if our people either at home or in America should once begin to suspect, that the Jews are forming schemes for becoming their masters, their security will then be precarious in America as well as here, let the government take what measures it will for their protection; for I should be sorry to think that none but Jacobites and fools had joined in the present clamour against the act which is now to be repealed: I say Jacobites and fools; for if there was no real ground for being displeased

with the act: If it was made use of only by the Jacobites as a hobgoblin for frightening the people, and raising discontents against our present government, then every man that joined in the clamour was either a Jacobite or a fool, in which case we must suppose, either that there is a much greater number of Jacobites in the kingdom than I hope there is, or that the people of this country are more generally fools than I ever took them to be. But the truth is, that people even of the best sense and most undoubted affection to our present happy establishment, were afraid of the inundation of Jews that would be brought upon us by that act, and the doctrine thereby established; and this, joined to their other causes of discontent, made the clamour so violent and so universal; for whatever the noble lord who spoke last may think, I am sorry to say, that this Jews act is not the only weapon the Jacobites have against the present government: D The present load of debt which the nation labours under, and which every year drains it of such a monstrous sum of money, for paying the interest due to the publick creditors who live beyond sea, is a weapon that will, I fear, grow every year more keen: E The multitude of taxes which the people groan under, and which so evidently contributes to the decay of our trade and manufactures, is another weapon that will likewise, I fear, grow every day more keen: F The terrors of a numerous standing army, and the many oppressions and insults the people are thereby exposed to, is a third: And the incroachments daily made by uncontrolled bribery and corruption, upon the freedom of elections, is a fourth, that receives a new whetting upon the choice of every new parliament. G I could mention several others, but shall only add, that if this bill passes in its present form, it will be a fifth; because it will be a new confirmation

firmation of that modern doctrine, that every Jew born in the British dominions is, to all intents and purposes, a natural-born subject, and intitled to all the rights and privileges of an Englishman, which doctrine is, in my opinion, of much A more dangerous consequence than the act which is by this bill to be repealed, and I am fully convinced, that every sensible man in the kingdom will join with me in opinion.

For this reason, I hope your lordships will take time to consider of B this bill, before you pass it into a law. As it is now so early in the session, there is surely no occasion for any hurry. Before it be passed, I think, the opinion of the judges ought to be asked upon the question, whether a Jew, continuing to profess the Jewish religion, becomes, to all intents and purposes, a natural-born subject of Great Britain by being born in any part of the British dominions? For if this question should be answered in the affirmative, I shall be for leaving out the ex- C ception or proviso now contained in the bill, and adding a clause for disabling any Jew, while he continues to profess the Jewish religion, to purchase or hold any estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above a leasehold for a certain number of years; or to vote at an election of any magistrate, officer, or member of parliament; and I may propose this with the greater confidence, as we have a precedent for the first part of it among our ancient statutes, if there be any truth in F what our historians have told us of it; for as to the second part of what I propose, there was not at that time, nor ever, I believe, till very lately, so much as a thought, that a Jew could have a right to vote at any election.

The next that spoke in this Debate was M. Agrippa, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

E— of G—.

My Lords,

I SHALL admit that the clamour raised against the act passed last session in favour of the Jews, has been pretty universal, but as to the cause of that clamour I happen to be of a different opinion from every lord who has yet spoke upon the subject: I am far from thinking that this cause was of such a serious nature as any of their lordships seem to think: On the contrary, I believe, the clamour was chiefly if not entirely owing to the act's happening unluckily to get a wrong title; for if instead of calling it an act for permitting the Jews to be naturalized, it had been intitled an act to prevent the profanation of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper, I believe, no objection would have been made to the act, but on the contrary every man would have applauded our zeal for the honour of the religion we profess; and this would, I think, have been as proper a title as the other; for surely it is a profanation of that awful ceremony of our religion to admit a Jew to partake in it, before we are well assured of his having embraced the Christian faith; and that such a thing may happen we are well assured, because it did actually happen in king William's time, when three Jews were naturalized by parliament, who before and after professed themselves openly of the Jewish religion, and yet we must suppose, that they were admitted to partake in that sacrament before any bill could be offered for their naturalization. I shall not say that they were guilty of any profanation, because they could not think that there was any thing holy or religious in the ceremony; but in him who administered the sacrament to them it was a very great profanation, and a crime of such a heinous nature, that the repetition of it ought to be prevented by some means or other.

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For this purpose, my lords, the act passed last session would certainly be the most effectual; but since the people do not like it, I am quite easy about its being repealed, and equally indifferent how far that repeal may be extended. You may A repeal the whole if you please, or you may repeal only a part: I shall not give myself the trouble to differ with any of your lordships upon this head, because I do not think religion any way concerned in the question. If religion were really concerned, I B am sure, the legislature would not vary, nor ever alter what they have established, for the sake of pleasing a few humourous people. But the word religion is often applied to things in which religion has not the least concern; and in such things C the legislature may and often do vary according to the humour of the times. Of this the occasional conformity bill and the schism bill are recent examples. Both the contending parties pretended that religion was intimately concerned, and each D insisted that it was upon his side of the question. One side contended, and some of them perhaps really believed, that the church was in the utmost danger, and that it would be impossible to preserve our established religion, if both these bills were not E agreed to; and the other contended, in which many of them too, I believe, were serious, that the passing of either of these bills would introduce popery and put an end to the protestant religion. Yet both these bills were passed without any bad consequence F to the protestant religion; and both have been long since repealed without any danger, but with, I believe, a very great advantage to our established church.

Upon all such occasions, my lords, both sides are apt to grow too warm, G but when they have time to consider seriously and deliberately the nature and consequences of the dispute, both sides generally, upon cool reflection,

become ashamed of the part they have acted in it; and the very same thing I am confident would happen, even tho' the act passed last session should stand unrepealed. The christian religion can never be brought into any danger by a naturalization of Jews: I should not think myself a true Christian, if I but supposed that my religion stood upon such a precarious foundation. Nor do I think that Christianity can suffer, or that our church can be brought into any danger, by a total repeal of that act; for suppose that Jews born here should be capable of purchasing advowsons, which is a question I shall not take upon me to decide, and should be thereby intitled to present to a benefice, the church could not thereby be brought into any danger; for the Jew patron must present a clerk properly qualified, not only as to his religion and learning, but as to his life, morals, and character, because the bishop has a power to examine him as to his religion and learning, and to require sufficient testimonials as to his life, morals, and character; and if he is not fully satisfied upon every one of these heads, he may reject the clerk so presented; and would be more apt to reject him if presented by a Jew, than if presented by a Christian; from whence we may suppose, that no clergyman would be ever presented by a Jew, but such as could stand the most strict scrutiny, and that therefore such cures as were in the gift of Jews would be at least as well supplied as any other in the kingdom.

That the care of having proper and well qualified clergymen presented to, and established in every church benefice, is by our ecclesiastical constitution chiefly intrusted to the bishop of each respective diocese, is evident from this, my lords, that a minor, an infant, is by our law allowed to present without the consent of his guardian. Surely, it

it cannot be supposed, that a boy of 8 or 10, or even of 15 or 16, can judge whether a clerk be properly qualified, either as to his morals, learning or religion; but of all this the judgment is left to the bishop, and since the minor or infant cannot injure himself, because no advantage can be made of a presentation to a benefice already become void, therefore the law allows him to present without the consent of his guardian. It is therefore evident, that the interest of religion can no way suffer by a Jew's having a right to present to a church benefice; and that the Christian religion allows of presentations made by those that are not Christians is plain from what is now practised within the dominions of the grand seignior; for in that empire, especially in the European part of it, there are many Christian bishops, and a great many more Christian churches than Mahometan mosques: The bishops indeed are allowed, I believe, to present to most of the churches within their respective dioceses; but the sultan himself, or his ministers, appoints all the bishops, and the Christians seldom complain of unfit or unqualified persons being appointed. On the contrary, they are generally better qualified than the bishops appointed by the Roman pontiff.

Thus your lordships may see, that I must be very indifferent whether you repeal the late act in whole, or in part only, or whether you repeal it at all or no. But as to the act for the naturalizing of such Jews as shall go and settle in our plantations or colonies in America, the question is of quite another nature. I really doubt whether you can repeal it; for it is of a stronger nature than any common act of parliament: It is a sort of *pactum conventum* between the publick and the Jews that are or may be intitled to the benefit of it. When the publick offers terms to private men by act of parliament,

and the latter accept of those terms, and perform their part of the conditions required, such an act becomes a *pactum conventum* between the publick and those private men, and to them the publick faith is engaged, that such an act shall never be repealed or altered without their consent. We must therefore be extremely cautious in what we do with respect to that act, because the security of all our publick funds, and consequently the publick credit, stands upon the very same foundation, and the great regard the legislature has always shewn to the publick faith in this respect, has enabled us to make so great a reduction of the interest payable to the creditors of the publick, and may enable us to make a yet farther reduction, if we still continue to shew the same regard to the publick faith; but nothing can be more ticklish than credit either publick or private, and that may without doors be thought a breach of publick faith, which may within be thought a very innocent, perhaps a very just regulation; for which reason, I am convinced, that no money was advanced, or contracted to be advanced, upon the first of the two acts mentioned by the noble duke, or that those who advanced it, or contracted to advance it, agreed to accept of 5l. *per cent.* for their money, before the second act was thought of; therefore what was then done can be no precedent for our repealing or restraining the American act without the consent of those who have become contracting parties under it.

And, my lords, as to the inundation of Jews, which the noble duke seems to think we are threatned with from that act, experience may convince us, that there is not the least ground for any such apprehension; for tho' it be 14 years since that act was passed, it will be found upon inquiry that very few Jews have as yet come home to claim the benefit of it. As little do I fear the terrible consequences

quences that seem to be apprehended from the Jews that have been, or may hereafter be born here, should it even be determined, that they become thereby natural born subjects of this kingdom to all intents and purposes; because we can A put a stop to the increase of their number whenever we please, and therefore I do not think we have at present any occasion for putting such a question to the judges as his grace was pleased to propose.

The last that spoke in this Debate was T. Octocilius Crassus, whose Speech was to the following Effect.

My Lords,

AS there is no precept of christianity that forbids us to allow the Jews to live amongst us, I thought religion very little concerned in the question, whether they should be permitted to be naturalized, without being under any necessity to do what even they cannot think right for them to do; for tho' they may not think it a profanation of any religious institution to partake of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper, yet they must think it immoral to dissemble so far as to pretend to be Christians, which they must do before the most profligate clergyman will administer it to them. Therefore if religion was any way concerned, it was in favour of the bill brought in last session, and from daily experience I was convinced, that the most successful, and I am sure, the best way of making converts, is to treat those who differ from us with that mildness and universal benevolence which our holy religion so strongly recommends. This induced me to give my consent to the passing of that bill into a law, especially as care had been taken to prevent any Jew naturalized by that act, or by any other method, from intermeddling in any affairs relating to the church, which

B— of O—.

I looked upon as a considerable point gained in favour of our religion, as many Jews may become naturalized by means of the American act, and as several considerable lawyers have given it as their opinion, that a Jew born here is to all intents and purposes a natural-born subject, and intitled to all those rights and privileges which any other subject, who is not of the established church, is by his birth intitled to.

This, my lords, was then my B opinion, and I have not yet met with any good reason for altering my opinion; but as the act has given offence to so many of our Christian brethren, and as I do not think it a matter of very great importance either to religion or the state, I shall in this case be ready, as I shall always be in cases which I do not think of the utmost importance, to sacrifice my opinion to the satisfaction of my Christian brethren. For this reason I shall be ready to consent to the repeal of that part of the late act which permits Jews to be naturalized, but I cannot consent to the repeal of that part of it which disables any Jew to purchase advowsons, or any thing that may give him a right to intermeddle in affairs relating to the church; and therefore I cannot agree to the leaving out the exception or proviso contained in the bill now before us; for tho' no Jew should ever be naturalized by parliament, yet many of them will certainly be naturalized by means of the American act, and if all Jews born here are to be deemed natural-born subjects, we can make no doubt but that many of them will purchase land estates with advowsons annexed, and they may purchase presentations, with a view to present such clerks as will underhand favour their religion, or such as they think will by their conduct bring a scandal upon Christianity.

The noble lord who spoke last was pleased to say, that this may be pre-

vented by the bishop, who has a power to enquire into the character and qualifications of every clerk presented to him, and to reject such as are deficient either in character or learning. 'Tis true, my lords, the bishop has such a power; but as to character we are often imposed on by false testimonials which are generally too easily obtained; and a bad character in general will not be a good plea upon a *quare impedit*. Some particular vice or crime must not only be set forth but proved, otherwise the bishop will be cast in the suit, and obliged not only to pay costs but to accept of the clerk to be presented. Now a clergyman may be a very vicious man, and even a man of bad character, tho' it be not possible to prove any particular crime, or any immoral behaviour against him, as all men, especially gentlemen, are unwilling to become informers; therefore the bishop may be forced to accept of the clerk presented, tho' he knows him to be a man of a bad character; and such clergymen the Jews will probably chuse to present, in order to bring the more scandal upon Christianity.

Then, my lords, as to the qualifications of the clerk presented, the bishop may, and indeed ought to examine him, and if he finds him very ignorant he may and ought to reject him; but in this case likewise a *quare impedit* may be brought against the bishop, and tho' it has been decided, that illiterature is a good plea to such an action, yet whether it is so or not is a question in law that is not yet absolutely settled, and may perhaps be determined against the bishop. Thus your lordships must see, that bishops are now liable to great vexation upon their refusing such clerks as are presented to them, and they would become liable to a great deal more, should Jews get themselves possessed of many advowsons. The bishop, for the sake

June, 1754.

of his character, would be obliged to refuse every clerk presented by a Jew, if there were the least appearance of an objection to his character or qualification, otherwise the people would accuse him of combining with Jews to bring a reproach upon Christianity; and in every case the Jew would certainly bring his action of *quare impedit*.

But now, my lords, suppose that every Jew patron should take care to present a clergyman of the most undoubted qualification and unblemished character; yet his being presented to the living by a Jew would be a derogation to his character among the people, as we may certainly suppose from the popular clamour raised against the act now proposed to be repealed; and this would prevent his having that weight and authority among the people of his parish, which every clergyman ought to have. Then, my lords, let us consider, that in this kingdom there are many donatives over which, if they have not been augmented, the bishop has no power, either as to the presentation or as to visitation: Nay, he cannot so much as compel the patron to present or fill up the vacancy, any other way than by ecclesiastical censures, which are now but too little regarded by Christians, and would certainly be held in contempt by Jews; therefore we may suppose, that if they should acquire a right to such donatives, they would never fill up the vacancies, but apply the income to the support of their own Rabbi's.

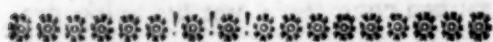
I shall admit, my lords, that in Turkey all the dignitaries of the Christian church are appointed by the grand seignior or his bashaws. This all Christians, I hope, lament, tho' those under the Ottoman power are forced to submit to it; but none of the Turkish bashaws ever trouble their heads with the nomination or appointment of parish priests; and if the Christians in Turkey were

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forced to submit to this likewise, I hope, it would be no argument for our willingly submitting, or rather chusing to have our parish priests appointed by Jews. I am sure, the Turks would be far from looking upon any man as a true Mussulman, if he proposed that the Imaum or Sheik of any of their mosques should be chosen or named by the Christians. As little should we allow our parish priests to be named either by Turks or Jews; and therefore, I hope, your lordships will not leave out the exception or proviso contained in the bill now under your consideration.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]



The INSPECTOR, N^o. 171.

PLATO has made the fine disciple of his master, convinced at length of the obligations he had to his assiduity, and the advantages he should receive from his advice, tell him they would hereafter change parts; and that he will follow the philosopher, and court his conversation with the same earnestness and eager delight, with which he had hitherto solicited his. "If it shall be so, replies Socrates, what is reported of the stork, my dear Alcibiades, may be said of the affection which I bear to you; for after it has produced and nourished a little winged love in its bosom, that little love shall take its turn to cherish, and support the parent in its old age."

Extravagant as this passage may have appeared to some, and idle as it may have seemed to others, it gives the credit of a considerable antiquity, and of received opinion in that time, to a relation which has travelled down thro' all the succeeding ages, and is one of the most remarkable that respect the animal world.

It would not be difficult to trace this account of the affection, the piety, as it has been called, of the stork to its parents, to a much earlier period than that of these philosophers. Those who are acquainted with the oriental languages will easily perceive, that the name by which this bird is called in the Old Testament (*Hafda*) signifies the bird of filial affection; and among the fabulous writers of the Greeks, we find the very earliest representing the matter as well known, or at least perfectly believed, according to the custom of that time, by a metamorphosis.

They say, when Cœus, a brother of that Saturn who is the Il of Sanchoniathon, would have preserved his father

Uranus from the outrage of that unnatural son, he perished by a wound from the instrument with which the brother was about to execute his purpose on their father, and that Fate (that something which they made to preside over their very deities) transformed him to a stork, a bird that for ever preserves the same filial reverence and virtue.

From that time, which, if we subscribe to the opinion of Eusebius, who calls the Il of Sanchoniathon the Jacob of Moses, carries us back more than 3000 years, we find the opinion delivered down in fables, emblems, and metamorphoses to every generation. Among those who have given their relation without the ornaments or the exaggerations of poetry or fable, the most candid is Burcherodde, a Dane: His account is the most full and particular of all that have been written, and he appears a person of gravity and of fidelity. He tells us, he relates what he has seen.

"Storks build, says he, in the Prefecture of Eyderstede, in the southern part of Juitland: And men may be taught by looking upon them. They are large birds like herons, of a white colour, with black wings and red feet. In a retired part of Eyderstede, some leagues from Tonnigen, toward the German sea, there are clusters of trees: Among these they build; and if any creature comes near them in the nesting season, which lasts near three months, they go out in a body to attack it. The peasants never hurt them, and they are in no fear of them.

The two parents feed and guard each brood: One always remaining on it while the other goes for food: They keep the young ones much longer in the nest than any other bird; and after they have led them out of it by day, they bring them back at night; preserving it as their natural and proper home.

When they first take out the young, they practise them to fly; and they lead them to the marshes, and to the hedge side, pointing them out the frogs and serpents, and lizards or newts, which are their proper food: And they will seek out toads which they never eat, and take great pains to make the young distinguish them." This circumstance is countenanced by Linnæus, who, mentioning the food of the stork, expressly says, "that tho' they eat frogs, they avoid toads."

"In the end of autumn, not being able to bear the winter of Denmark, they gather in a great body, about the sea coasts, as we see swallows do, and go off together; the old ones leading, the young brood in the center, and a second body of old

old behind. They return in spring, and they betake themselves in families to their several nests: The people of Tonningen, and the lesser towns upon the coast, gather together to observe them come; for they are superstitious, and form certain presages from the manner of their flight: At this time it is not uncommon to see several of the old birds, which are feeble and tired with the long flight, supported at times upon the backs of the young ones: And the peasants speak it as a certainty, that many of these are, when they return to their home, laid carefully in the old nests, and fed and cherished by the young ones, which they reared with so much care the spring before."

These are the little winged loves of Socrates, which repay with piety and gratitude the obligation they received; not knowing at that time what or how great it was.

If Aristotle in his wonders, or Pliny in his history, contradict this relation in any part; or if the fabulists, to make it more strange, carry it out of nature, men would do well to laugh at their wildnesses, not to discredit what is delivered soberly. If in Italy, where they are strangers, none, as Pliny affirms, ever saw them coming or going, but they were always found or missed at once; it is not to be doubted from that circumstance, that in Denmark, where they are native and familiar, they may do both openly; nor is there any cause why they who rightly laugh at the prognosticks of their residence to states and kingdoms, should doubt the rest. They were of old held sacred in Thessaly, as they are now in the Low Countries; but with somewhat better reason. The people of this time make it criminal to kill them, because they think them guardians to their liberty; antients, because they destroyed serpents.

If the account this gentleman gives be singular, it is in no part unnatural. We see innumerable instances of what we call instinct; and who shall say this is too great for credit? Who shall lay down the laws to determine where the gifts of a Creator to his creatures shall stop; or how they shall be limited?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Accidentally took up, the other day, a little book in a bookseller's shop, intitled, *Remarks on the advantages and disadvantages of France and of Great-Britain with respect to commerce, &c.* This book had been advertised, and is published, as a translation from the French original,

which was perhaps pretended as a recommendation to its being read by the *Beau Monde* of this country; but with me was a good reason for my not being at the pains to read it, and much more for my not being at the expence, small as it is, to purchase it, as I am no great admirer of the French authors upon any subject which requires deep penetration, and a solid judgment, because upon such subjects they are generally either skimmers or phantastical. But before I had read three pages, I saw, that it was a book that ought not only to be read but seriously considered by every Englishman, therefore I paid for it, and have since perused it with attention.

Whatever truth there may be in its being a translation, it raised in me a very melancholy reflection; for if true, I was sorry to find any Frenchman, especially one in employment at court, so well acquainted with the forts and foibles of this nation, and with the most effectual means for increasing the wealth and power of a state; and if a pretence only, it gives me a most contemptible opinion of our present generation, that a gentleman who writes any thing really serious, useful and instructive, should be obliged to publish it as a translation from the French, in order to recommend it to the perusal of people of fashion in this country, at a time when silly novels and romances are read with avidity, not by little masters and misses, but by dignified senators and noble matrons, and have so much ingrossed the conversation in every polite assembly, that I have heard some ladies of good sense excuse their reading them, by saying, lord! If one had not read such a thing, one should have nothing to say in company. This may be an excuse for ladies; but can it be an excuse for a gentleman? For my part, I should be more ashamed of bearing a part in such a conversation, than of bearing a part in a conversation among boys talking about their marbles, or entertaining one another with accounts of Robin Hood and Little John, the Seven wise men of Gotham, or the Old wife of Bath.

But whatever be the reigning taste in town, I hope, there is more solidity and common sense in the taste of your country readers; and that they may judge for themselves, I have sent you two extracts from this little book, for their perusal, one of which relates to the disadvantages France now labours under, and the other to the advantages which England naturally enjoys, in both of which I most heartily agree with this author, tho' I do not in every thing agree with him, particularly

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in what he says about the naturalization of foreigners, on which subject I may perhaps hereafter send you some remarks.

The first extract is by the author intitled, *Disadvantage to France in the distributive Oeconomy of Property*; and is as follows:

"The unequal distribution of property thro' the different conditions of life, is one of the principal ties of society, and the most powerful cause of the subordination between the members of it, from the sovereign down to the lowest subject. Luxury is the necessary effect of it, and at the same time a remedy to it; it is by this means, if right managed, that money circulates, and carries life through all the parts of the body-politick.

But this unequal distribution of property may be so excessive, or faulty, as that excessive wealth in one class of the state, may cause in the other part an excessive poverty. As there is nothing but the land, or trade, that can produce in the state a value that did not before exist in it, all excessive fortunes, which do not proceed from those spring-heads, cannot but be formed at the expence of the trader, or the land-improver; which must be a sort of imposition on those two classes, prejudicial to cultivation, and industry. Besides, the excessive proportion of overgrown fortunes, is, in its nature, little favourable to the consumption of provisions and merchandize. The head of a family of twenty thousand pounds sterling a year will not consume so much wine, for example, as twenty families of a thousand a year each. The dissipation and waste in such an house of the necessaries of life, will not balance the deficiency of consumption by the mechanicks, and peasants, deprived of the means of it.

If a number of such enormous fortunes should start up, and not be distributed, in due proportion, over all the parts of the kingdom, the effect of them will be yet more pernicious. There will necessarily result from it a mis-ordered distribution of subjects: The inhabitants will be drawn from all parts of the kingdom towards that spot of it, in which the wealth of the state is centered, and the evil will grow boundless, if these men quit those professions, which may be termed of the first necessity, to take up trades which shall produce nothing to the state, or which have only for object a ruinous consumption; and such are all those which are maintained by an excessive luxury. This is what has happened in France.

France concentrates in Versailles, and Paris, as in a single point, all the powers which can attract mankind; to court, on

account of the greatness, and honours, which can be attained no where else, and which are for none but those who live at it; to Paris, in which are not only all the treasures of the state, but where all those subjects of the state reside who are rich, either through the publick, or their own private revenue: So that all the wealthy have fixed their habitation in this town, from a preference owing to the neighbourhood of the court.

A portion so considerable of the riches of the state, as well as of the subject, permanently fixed in one spot, cannot diffuse its influence but to a certain distance. The neighbouring lands, and such as could send their produce to that market, might feel the benefit of it, respectively in proportion to their distance. The same may be said of the manufactures necessary to the demands of life, or of luxury. The lands and the manufactures which want the convenience of carriage thither, have been neglected, or deserted, for want of a sufficient consumption on the spot, or at proper distances. Necessity has drawn to town the inhabitants of the country, and luxury has employed them to excess, in all the necessary as well as superfluous professions. Thence an enormous number of footmen, and servants of all ranks, perukemakers, artificers, and professors of the most frivolous arts, pettyfoggers, and other sharpers, a number which goes on encreasing every day, to such a degree, that to restore that oeconomy which should be observed in the well-peopling of a nation, Paris ought to send colonies to all the parts of the kingdom, which have been dispeopled for its sake.

It may also be averred, that the distribution of property is ill regulated, when one sees the land-owners, occupying, in town, sumptuous palaces, whilst their family-seats, their farms, their villages are going to ruin: When the produce of the provinces has no demand, or consumption, because they live no longer on their estates, than serves them to rack wherewith to live in town; when a fertile kingdom is reduced to want grain, because the labourer is forced by his poverty to come to town to serve the wants or fancies of the rich: In short, when the rich have no other way of luxury left than consuming without measure, in furniture of all sorts, that gold and silver, of which the cultivation of land stands in need. Luxury well ordered breeds a beneficial consumption: Excessive luxury is a destructive abuse. It is the luxury of Cleopatra."

I believe every one who reads this will agree with me in thinking, that we have more reason to be afraid of the unequal distribution of property in this kingdom, than they have in France; because the people of this country have not only all the temptations to resort to London, but a great many more than the people of France have to resort to Paris; for, 1. Our parliament consists of members sent from all parts of the united kingdom; and as it now sits every year, and every year continues sitting for so many months, almost all the members of both houses are in some measure obliged to bring their families to town, and to have their most constant residence in or near London. Whereas the members of the parliament of Paris are not near so numerous, and represent, if I may call it so, but one province of France. 2. London, by means of our trading companies, and several other advantages, is become the *emporium* not only of our government, but of our trade and commerce; which is far from being the case with regard to Paris. And 3. All law-suits of any consequence in England, must be brought to London to be determined in the first instance; which is not the case in France.

The reader therefore must observe, that our author does not mention this disadvantage as one which France labours under and England does not: On the contrary, I believe, he mentions it chiefly as a warning to us, to provide against its many fatal consequences.

The other extract I have sent you, is by our author intitled, *Of the natural Form of Great-Britain*; which is as follows:

"According to the computation of Mr. Edmund Halley, England, the first, and the greatest of the two kingdoms in Great-Britain, contains about forty millions of square acres: And the form of it is such, that no point of land in it, the most distant from the sea-coast, is farther than seventy miles from it.

It is obvious to conceive how an extent so happily proportioned must be favorable to its inland-trade between its different provinces, as well as to the external commerce of the natural productions, and manufactures, and consequently to population.

As an island, Great-Britain possesses a great number of maritime provinces, which is, in course, attended with the most natural disposition for having a great number of seamen, fishermen, &c.

The sea is her natural bulwark, her ships are her forts, at once offensive, and defensive, in which they have the advantage of fortifications built upon fron-

tiers: A great one this for her, and a great necessity for her preserving the superiority of her navy, so as to be even more in the case of attacking, than barely standing on her defence.

The most maritime power was naturally the properest to become the most commercial one, whilst her commerce, and marine, ought naturally to procure reciprocally one another's augmentation.

As a maritime, and commercial power, war must be less chargeable to her than to any other power; whilst France keeps on foot 400,000 men armed, Great-Britain scarce employs 100,000 men by sea and land, who are scarce missed out of the cultivation of the land, and the manufactures. Whilst she preserves her superiority at sea, she can, at the same time, carry on her trade in her natural productions and her manufactures: So that in war she is certainly the power which spends the least, and gains the most.

As an island, possessing a sufficient extent of fertile country, she might justly renounce the spirit of conquest, and has not been tempted to add to her continent, other countries, by any convenience of adjacency. A disposition this favourable to the spirit of her commerce, as well as to her constitution and tranquillity. In a state, the territories of which are of a considerable extent, the constitution preserves itself difficultly without disturbances. (Be this said, without any application of it to our possessions in America, which are rather acquisitions of commerce, than of conquest.)

The solitary, and insular existence, for which Great-Britain is beholden to nature, has happily freed it from various dependences, incident to the neighbourhood of other countries. For example, she will not permit France to get possession of the Austrian Netherlands, but she does not fear this event personally, as Holland must. France may transport her victorious artillery before every place in Germany and Holland: But England will never be afraid of France, whilst the French navy shall be in no condition to be feared.

But what is become of this so invaluable independence, since a king of Great-Britain possesses dominions which give him an interest foreign to that of the nation: Dominions which he must defend, which he wants to aggrandize, which he enriches with his savings: Dominions, in short, which give to a king of England, a revenue, and troops which he does not hold from the nation?"

I believe every one will agree with this author as to the many advantages we derive from our situation, and particularly, that

that we have nothing to fear from France, whilst the French navy is in no condition to be feared: How assiduously then, how vigorously ought we to guard against every incroachment made by the French, that may tend to lessen our naval power, or to increase their own. In consequence of this maxim I will say, that we ought to be more afraid of their possessing themselves of the neutral islands in the West-Indies, than of any possessions they can acquire in the East; because the seamen employed in the West-India trade will always be more in number, and more ready at hand for the service of the government, than those employed in the East-India trade. And we ought to be more afraid of their making a settlement in the bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the river of St. John, than of any settlement they can make upon the river Ohio at the back of Virginia; because the latter can never make any addition to their naval power, but the former will greatly increase their number of seamen, as it will give them a communication by sea with their colonies in Canada, much more easy and safe than that by the river St. Lawrence, and will enable them to furnish not only their own but the Spanish islands in the West-Indies with all sorts of lumber.

I am far from saying that we ought, or may suffer them to attempt any unjust incroachments upon us in the East-Indies, or in any other part of the world, but we ought always to oppose, with the greatest vigour and quickest resentment, those that may tend most to increase their number of seamen; and this opposition ought to be carried on, not in a private or partial manner by a company or a plantation, but in a national manner by an open war; for this, we may foresee, it will come to at last, and the sooner we begin the better chance we shall have for ending it with success, especially if at the same time we do not engage ourselves as principals in any war upon the continent of Europe. I am, &c.

From the CONNOISSEUR, May 30.

AN information was the other day laid before a magistrate by a fellow of the society of antiquarians against one of his brethren, for a robbery. The prosecutor deposed upon oath, that the other called upon him to see his collection of medals, and took an opportunity of stealing a leather purse formerly belonging to the celebrated Tom Hearne, in which were contained, (besides an antique piece of copper-money, place, date, name, figure, and value unknown) a pair of breeches of Oliver Cromwell, a Denarius

of Trajan worth 50s. and a queen Anne's farthing value 5l. He was with much ado dissuaded from carrying on his suit, as the magistrate convinced him, that however highly he might rate his own treasures, a jury who were no virtuosi, would consider a farthing merely as a farthing, and look upon a copper coin of a Roman emperor as no better than a king George's half-penny.

I cannot indeed, without great concern, as a Connoisseur, reflect on the known dishonesty of my learned brethren. Their scandalous practices, wherever their darling passion is interested, are too notorious to be denied. The moment they conceive a love for rarities and antiques, their strict notions of honour disappear; and taste, the more it establishes their veneration for virtue, the more certainly destroys their integrity; as rust enhances the value of an old coin by eating up the figure and inscription.

Most people are masters of a kind of logick, by which they argue their consciences to sleep, and acquit themselves of doing what is wrong. The country squire, of confirmed honesty in all other respects, thinks it very fair to over-reach you in the sale of a horse; the man of pleasure, who would scorn to pick your pocket, or stop you on the road, regards it rather as gallantry than baseness to intrigue with your wife or daughter; while the pick-pocket and highwayman value themselves on their honour in being true to their gang. In the same manner the virtuoso does not look on his thefts as real acts of felony, but while he owns that he would take any pains to steal an old rusty piece of brass, boasts that you may safely trust him with untold gold: Tho' he would break open your cabinet for a shell or a butterfly, he would not attempt to force your escritoire or your strong box; nor would he offer the least violence to your wife or daughter, tho' perhaps he would run away with the little finger of the Venus de Medicis.

Upon these principles he proceeds, and lays hold of all opportunities to increase his collection of rarities: And as Mahomet established his religion by the sword, the connoisseur enlarges his museum, and adds to his store of knowledge, by fraud and petty larceny.

If the libraries and cabinets of the curious were, like the peacock in the fable, to be stripped of their borrowed ornaments, we should in many see nothing but bare shelves and empty drawers. I know a medalist who at first set up with little more than a paltry series of English coins since the

reformation, which he had the good luck to pick up at their intrinsic value. By a pliant use of his fingers he soon became possessor of most of the Traders, and by the same sleight of hand he in a short time made himself master of great part of the Cæsars. He was once taken up for coining; a forge, a crucible, and several dyes being found in his cellar: But he was acquitted, as there was no law which made it high-treason to counterfeit the image of a Tiberius or a Nero; and the coin which he imitated was current only among virtuosos.

I remember another, who picqued himself on his collection of scarce editions and original manuscripts, most of which he had purloined from the libraries of others. He was continually borrowing books of his acquaintance, with a resolution never to return them. He would send in a great hurry for a particular edition, which he wanted to consult only for a moment; but when it was asked for again, he was not at home, or he had lent it to another, or he had lost it, or he could not find it; and sometimes he would not scruple to swear, that he had himself delivered it into the owner's hands. He would frequently spoil a set by stealing a volume, and then purchase the rest for a trifle. After his death his library was sold by auction; and many of his friends bought up their own books at an exorbitant price.

A thoroughbred virtuoso will surmount all scruples of conscience, or encounter any danger to serve his purpose. Most of them are chiefly attached to some particular branch of knowledge, but I remember one who was passionately fond of every part of virtù. At one time, when he could find no other way of carrying off a medal, he run the risk of being choaked by swallowing it, and at another broke his leg in scaling a garden wall for a tulip root. But nothing gave him so much trouble and difficulty as the taking away pictures and antient marbles; which being heavy and unweildy, he often endangered his life to gratify his curiosity. He was once locked up all night in the duke of Tuscany's gallery, where he took out an original painting of Raphael, and dextrously placed a copy of it in the frame. At Venice he turned Roman Catholick, and became a Jesuit, in order to get admittance into a convent, from whence he stole a fine head of Ignatius Loyola; and at Constantinople he had almost formed a resolution of qualifying himself for the seraglio, that he might find means to carry off a picture of the grand seignor's chief mistress,

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The general dishonesty of connoisseurs is indeed so well known, that the strictest precaution is taken to guard against it. Medals are secured under lock and key, pictures screwed to the walls, and books chained to the shelves; yet cabinets, galleries, and libraries are continually plundered. Many of the maimed statues at Rome perhaps owe their present ruinous condition to the depredations made on them by virtuosos: The head of Henry V. in Westminster-Abbey was in all probability stolen by a connoisseur; and I know one who has at different times pilfered a great part of queen Catherine's bones, and hopes in a little while to be master of the whole skeleton. This gentleman has been detected in so many little thefts, that he has for several years past been refused admittance into the Museums of the curious; and he is lately gone abroad with a design upon the ancient Greek manuscripts lately discovered at Herculaneum.

It may seem surprising that these gentlemen should have hitherto been suffered to escape unpunished for their repeated thefts, and that a virtuoso who robs you of an unic of inestimable value should even glory in the action, while a poor dog who picks your pocket of sixpence shall be hanged for it. What a shocking disgrace would be brought upon taste, should we ever see the dying speech, confession, and behaviour of a connoisseur related in the account of malefactors by the ordinary of Newgate! Such an accident would doubtless bring the study of virtù into still more contempt among the ignorant, when they found that it only brought a man to the gallows; as the country fellow, when he saw an attorney stand in the pillory for forgery, shook his head, and cried, "Ay, this comes of your writing and reading." It were perhaps worthy the consideration of the legislature to devise some punishment for these offenders, which should bear some analogy with their crimes; and as common malefactors are delivered to surgeons to be anatomized, I would propose that a connoisseur should be made into a mummy, and preserved in the hall of the Royal Society, for the admiration of his brethren.

The INSPECTOR. N^o. 177.

To the AUTHOR.

YOU was at Nando's last night, when the snivelling fellow who had abused a returned member, boasted his invitation to dine with 'squire what's-his-name: And you saw the rival authorling, who sat by, lick his lips and pine

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at the sound. You should pity these people. I pity them from my soul: And to set the hungry satirist upon an equality with the feasting favourite, I'll tell him what will be the consequences of this honourable visit. I can guess very well, for I remember what happened to myself. I dined with a lord once; and not one of all the 600 plagues the old Greek recounts but happened to me.

These people of quality, because they have no understanding, suppose they shall get the credit of some, by countenancing those that have. It is a right custom: It is the best thing they are good for: But if they would get the praise of men of sense, they must find another way of bestowing their favours: Eating and drinking are not the matter.

I shall not moralize: I design to give you the story. A great man heard his wife say something was well written that he was told was mine; and he sent for me to dine with him. They think, because they have titles, they are to command us. I knew nothing of the man: And I threw his card in the fire: But they advised me to go. One offered to lend me a suit of cloaths, but I did not care for obligations: I sent to the shed where they let them out to hire, and I was transformed into a lord in a quarter of an hour. Ovid has not given so quick or so compleat a metamorphosis.

I sat down where they had me, and I talked in my usual way, for I know not a word of their vocabulary of compliments. They had me help myself, and I cut some veal that was swimming in a dish of broth. They told me the soup was to be eaten; and I could see a powdered idiot laugh at me. I told him, it was very well if he did it to shew his teeth; else if I liked the meat and he the broth, there was for both of us; and I saw no jest in the matter.

It was well I seized upon this, for there was not another thing in the 20 dishes, I could call by its name; or that any body else chose to call so. I stared at every thing, for every thing was new to me; and I suppose I had as much pleasure in the admiration, as the company in rallying my amazement. These sort of people's severity never goes farther than a laugh; and I told them, I was not out of humour about it. I could see every body's eyes were upon me: They connect beggary with understanding (much good may the reflection do them) and I could see they thought it a new thing to me to dine with a table-cloth.

The respect the master of the enter-

tainment shewed me, rendered me hated by half the company. I heard their whispers. One turned his back upon me, and took out his snuff-box: Another looked me full in the face, and burst into a laugh, which was joined by the whole assembly; I told them I had no reason to know it was not at my expence, but that I did not see I had done any thing ridiculous: However, laughing had been called the characteristick of the human species; and I thought they were prudent to stick to the only thing that could possibly distinguish to what genus they belonged.

My lord smiled, and said they deserved all my severity; but I could see one of them very angry: And I told the mannikin, "Dogs could snarl, it was no proof of his species." The laugh was upon this gentleman, for I saw they were very well pleased to insult one another. But they were all afraid of me, and one has little quarter to expect in such cases. All people hate what they fear, especially if there be any superiority. What the devil does my lord mean, says one, by inviting a dirty fellow to abuse us? Every table in England will be open by and by to these authors, says another: A fine recommendation truly, replies a third: Because a fellow can say rude things he is to be admitted into good company. You are right, rejoins a fourth, closing the argument, wit is nothing in the world but having no manners.

I was all this time eating; and I did not think it worth while to disturb myself. I could not wonder people had foolish notions of things they did not understand; and as I had trampled upon the whelps, I must expect their yowling.

How the rascal crams! says one of them, loud enough for me to hear, for I could perceive they had the impudence to think they deserved notice, and were out of humour because I despised them. Butler! calls out another, you have bricks enough, I hope, in the pantry? The gentleman never seems to have eat French bread in his life before: No, not in a dream, I'll swear for him, replies his motley companion; and addressing himself immediately to me, We have a dispute, says he, whether a man can dream of things he never was acquainted with when he was awake. It has been a debate, said I, these 2000 years, whether a man can dream of writing who cannot read: Plato has left it undetermined, perhaps you can decide for him.

We had dined in about two hours, and my cloaths grew uneasy to me: They drank, and as they grew drunk, they grew

grew happy. I would have given five pound for my night-gown. I could relish nothing. I wished they would cry fire, that I might get away without ceremony. They took little notice of me till it came to my turn to give a toast; and here I was as much at a loss as they would have been for an argument. I heard them give 20 names I know nothing of, Fanny this, and poor Lucy t'other. They told me I must give somebody, and it must be a woman, and a demirep: I really did not understand the word; but when one of them pressed me, whom I knew a little, and whose family I had a respect for, tho' I despised the fellow himself, You have put me in mind, said I; I had forgot my old acquaintance; I'll drink your mother and your three sisters.

I do not know how it was, but we parted very much out of humour. I would have given the footman sixpence, but he laughed in my face, and said they never took any thing of such as me! I knocked him down, and bad him tell his master, it was for his disinterestedness; a vice in footmen.

I suppose you won't imagine I visited any more great men: Tell the man that envied his rival the story; and perhaps he will be less out of humour with his fortune.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of last PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 221.

SUCH was the unanimity of this session, that all the resolutions, both of the committee of supply, and of ways and means, were, as we have said, agreed to without any remarkable opposition, and the land-tax act, the malt-tax act, and the mutiny-act were all passed by Dec. 17, and received the royal assent on the 20th. As to the coinage bill, it was not ordered till Jan. 17, when the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, relating to the coinage, were agreed to, and it was passed without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, having been delayed on purpose to receive the clause relating to the duty of 20s. per tun of brandy, wines, and spirits, before mentioned; and as to the sinking fund bill, it was not ordered till Feb. 28, when the resolutions of the committee of ways and means relating to that fund, &c. were agreed to: The next day it was presented to the house: March 17, a clause of appropriation was added by the committee upon it; and having passed both houses without opposition, by the June, 1754.

20th, it received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As to the other affairs relating to the supply, we shall observe, that, Feb. 7, a petition from the commissioners for building Westminster bridge was presented to the house and read, setting forth, That they could not make an effectual and constant provision for maintaining, cleaning, watching, lighting, paving and gravelling the said bridge, and for preserving the same from annoyances and other damages, nor compleately execute several of the trusts reposed in them, without further sums of money than what was then in their hands; and therefore praying for such further sums as to the house should seem meet. This petition was referred to the committee of supply, and thereupon was founded the fourth resolution of that committee of Feb. 20.

The 6th resolution of the committee of supply of Feb. 6, was founded on petitions from the commissioners appointed within the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, for making and keeping in repair a road proper for the passage of troops and carriages from Carlisle to Newcastle; both which petitions were, on Jan. 18, presented and read, setting forth, That they could not finish the said road, or compleately execute the powers vested in them, without a further sum of money, and therefore praying for such further sum as to the house should seem meet.

The 5th resolution of the said committee of Feb. 20, was founded on a petition from several merchants, owners of outstanding bills of exchange, and certificates, drawn from Georgia, for values supplied for the use of the provincial troops and vessels there, between Michaelmas 1743, and Michaelmas 1747, by order of the commanding officer, setting forth, That after many applications to Mr. Thomas Marriot, agent and paymaster of the said provincial troops and vessels, for payment, they had upon his refusal applied to the lords of the treasury, who answered, that no cognizance could be taken of their case, until Mr. Marriot's account of these services was exhibited into the auditor's office, and there examined and stated; that they then applied to the auditor's office, to have their claims properly ascertained, and the auditor having annexed to his state of the said account to the lords of the treasury, a list of the particular sums so drawn and certified, and remaining unsatisfied, amounting to the sum of 15,497l. 3s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$, the petitioners, thereupon, applied to their lordships for payment, and the said state

being by their lordships referred to the paymaster of the army and secretary at war, they had reported in favour of the petitioners, but that there was no money remaining applicable to this service; therefore praying such relief as to the house should seem meet. This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house the matters of fact; and their report being referred to the committee of supply, the resolution was not only agreed to, but some of the members complained of the trouble and delay the petitioners had met with in recovering their money, as being of great prejudice to the publick service, by discouraging people to contract with, or to supply the publick with any necessaries.

The 6th and 7th resolutions of the same day were founded upon the resolutions of the committee of the preceding session, and the estimate then addressed for *, which estimate was in this session, Jan. 25, laid before the house, and together with the said resolutions referred to the committee of supply.

And the resolution of Feb. 25, was founded on a petition from some of the late chaplains in his majesty's navy, presented and read, Dec. 6, setting forth, That they had served during the late war, and when their ships were paid off, were most of them left destitute of any support; that they were the only officers in his majesty's service, who were entirely unprovided for, when discharged, and that when employed, they were of no more expence to the state than an ordinary seaman, the rest of their pay arising from deductions out of the mens pay, and was, by that means more uncertain than that of any other officers; that they had, soon after the conclusion of the peace, by petition to his majesty, represented their distressed circumstances, and that his majesty referred their petition to the lords of the treasury, who reported, that their services were not within their knowledge, but more properly cognizable by the lords of the admiralty, but that if his majesty inclined to think them proper objects of relief, it would be necessary to cause proper estimates of the expence to be laid before parliament; that their said petition being likewise referred to the lords of the admiralty, their lordships represented, that after the peace of Utrecht, the house of commons, June 5, 1714, granted 3000l. upon account, to be equally distributed among the chaplains that had served in the fleet during the then late war, and were not otherwise provided for; and that their lordships did recommend them as objects

deserving relief; therefore the petitioners expressed their hope, that the house would grant relief for such of them as served personally, during the late war. This petition being ordered to lie on the table, an address was ordered for a list of the chaplains who had served in the fleet, during the late war, and who were not otherwise provided for; which was accordingly presented the 18th, and Feb. 22, an estimate was presented of the annual charge of allowing a bounty to 40 chaplains who had served in the fleet for 5 years, during the late war, 20 at 2s. 6d. a day each, and 20 at 2s. which estimate was referred to the committee of supply. But as there are so many small livings in the gift of the crown, it is to be hoped the publick will be soon relieved from this annual expence, as well as that of giving half-pay to the disbanded chaplains of the land forces and marines.

The other resolutions of the committee of supply were founded on accounts or estimates laid before the house; and as to the resolutions of the committee of ways and means, none of them stand in need of any explanation but the 8th, of Jan. 16, as to which we shall observe, that the coinage duties, among which was this duty of 20s. per tun on brandy, wines, or strong waters imported, had always been and still are temporary, that is to say, granted and continued from time to time, and in the year 1730-31, being the 4th of his present majesty's reign, they had been granted and continued for 7 years, from March 1, 1730, that is, to March 1, 1737-8, and to the end of the then next ensuing session; but in the year 1736, being the 9th of his present majesty's reign, when the famous act against gin was passed, all the then subsisting duties upon spirits were made part of the aggregate fund, and appropriated to the use of that fund, so that the duty of 20s. per tun on spirits imported became detached from the coinage fund; but no clause was in that act added for rendering it perpetual, as all the other duties belonging to that fund had been; and as the act of the 12th, and also that of the 19th of his present majesty, for continuing the coinage duties, granted and continued only those duties as to wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer imported, a question was at last started, whether this duty of 20s. per tun on brandy, wines and spirits did not expire at the end of the first session after March 1, 1737-8, notwithstanding its having been ever since levied and payed. As this question would have stood a nice

* See London Magazine for last year, p. 469.

discussion in any court of law, it was last session thought necessary to give it a parliamentary decision, for which purpose the said resolution was agreed to, and in pursuance thereof a clause was added to the coinage bill, afterwards passed into a law, by which it is declared and enacted, That the said duty was by the said act of the 9th of his present majesty intended to be continued as part of the aggregate fund, during the term for which any of the revenues composing the same were granted; notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said duty was granted by the said act of the 4th of his present majesty. This of course is a justification of having levied this duty, notwithstanding its expiration; for otherwise a particular act would have been necessary for indemnifying those who had levied it without legal authority, and for preventing those upon whom it was levied to sue for repetition.

[This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have already in your Magazine *, I think, demonstrated, as far as the subject is capable of demonstration, that the late lord Bolingbroke was under a mistake, with regard to the materiality of the soul, or rather did not take the proper method for discovering, *that it implies a contradiction to assert a material thinking substance*, I hope you will permit me to shew, that he is likewise under a mistake with regard to polygamy, which in his 5th volume, p. 158, & seq. he states as an instance of what has been forbid by positive law, but favoured as well as

permitted by the law of nature. As his lordship is supported in this opinion by the late celebrated Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, I should not have ventured to have openly declared my opinion, which is contrary to theirs, if I had not thought my opinion capable of what I may very properly call a demonstration. Tho' these two ingenious and learned gentlemen were, upon this subject, of the same opinion, yet it is evident their reasons were very different. The bishop's opinion was founded upon the great and sincere regard he had for Christianity; and he adopted this opinion in order to shew, that the christian law was more perfect than the law of nature; but he must certainly have formed a wrong idea of what ought properly to be called the law of nature; for I take the law of nature to be the law of God, and the bishop, surely, would have allowed the christian law to be the law of God. How

then could he say, that the law of God was more perfect than the law of God? Therefore we must suppose, that what he called the law of nature had no meaning, or a very uncertain and variable one. But the lord Bolingbroke had not certainly the same reason for his opinion, and I am apt to suspect it was either a direct contrary one, or was founded upon that vitiated taste, in which his lordship had perhaps too much indulged, of solacing himself with a variety of women.

Now with regard to the opinion itself, I shall only desire this one postulatam — That to do as you would be done by is a law of nature. This being granted, I shall observe, that from experience both of ourselves and of mankind in general, it must be admitted, that it is offensive and a pain to see or hear that the woman a man loves is enjoyed by any other man, and that it is equally offensive and a pain to every woman to see or hear the man she loves is enjoyed by any other woman. That both men and women may accustom themselves to bear this pain as well as every other, and that by suffering frequent repetition it comes at last to be very little felt, I shall readily grant, but that it is a pain no one who knows any thing of the nature of mankind, or indeed of his own, will deny. Now let any man ask himself if he would not take it amiss, and think himself injured, if any other man should give him pain, merely for the sake of pleasing himself? Can a man then either in justice or generosity give a woman that loves him pain, merely for the sake of pleasing himself? If this be denied, as surely it must, then polygamy is to a demonstration prohibited by the law of nature.

After so close and clear a demonstration, there is no great occasion for any other argument against polygamy; however, as there are so many others, I shall mention some of them, and the first is, that equality which is observed in every country, where such accounts are kept, between the number of males and the number of females brought into the world, so that if some men have more than one wife, others must necessarily have none at all.

Another argument is the length of time it requires before a child can provide for and take care of itself, and the necessity there is for the industry of the father to provide for, as well as the care of the mother to feed and bring up her children. That the preservation as well as propagation of young is a law of nature, I believe, no man will deny. It is in general a law of the animal nature, at least among all those animals

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* See our Magazine for March last, p. 103.

whose young cannot provide for themselves as soon as brought to life; and every day's experience must convince us; that it is a law to the males as well as to the females, exactly in proportion to the wants of the young of each respective species. In breeding time most animals, whose nature is not perverted by being made domestick, contract a sort of marriage. From living together in flocks or herds, as they do at other times of the year, they separate into pairs, each chuses his mate, and until the young are fit to provide for themselves, the contract is, I believe, more inviolably kept among the brute animals than it is among the human. But when shall this contract between a man and a woman be dissolved? Before their first child is near able to provide for or take care of itself, she brings forth another; and if she be a fruitful woman, as most women would be, if not prevented by excessive penury or excessive affluence, before their last child comes to man's estate, they are both grown so old, that they are hardly able to provide for and take care of themselves. Therefore not only the uniting into pairs, but the continuance of that union during their joint lives, must be a law of the human nature.

A third argument for monogamy's being a law of the human nature, is that passion called love, which so often and so deeply affects the human breast, which no brute, so far as we can discover, was ever affected with, and that breast I cannot allow to be human where this tender, this endearing passion never entered. This passion, like every other human passion, may, and ought to be kept under the government of our reason: By our reason we may prevent its growing too violent: By our reason, and a tolerable conduct in the object of it, we may, and we ought to prevent its ever ceasing; and whilst it lasts we shall be so far from desiring, that we should reject with scorn a plurality of wives.

There are many other arguments against polygamy, and in favour of monogamy, I mean that sort of monogamy which unites the husband and wife during their joint lives; but lest I should tire your readers, I shall conclude with answering the only argument that ever was, or ever can be brought in favour of polygamy, except that of satisfying a brutal appetite. This argument is founded upon a misunderstood and misapplied maxim, that an increase of people is an advantage to a state. It is very true, that an increase of people is always an advantage to a state; but this increase never did, nor can proceed either from polygamy

or monogamy, but from an increase of employment, by which poor families may comfortably subsist; for in a country where such employment increases, the people will soon increase, even without the accession of foreigners, and tho' polygamy were never so strictly prohibited; and in a country where such employment begins to diminish, the people will decrease; let both the accession of foreigners and polygamy be never so much encouraged; because those who cannot find such employment, must starve, or depart, or rob and be hanged; which, by the bye, shews the weakness of our present advocates for a general naturalization.

After having thus shewed the misapplication of this maxim, I shall admit, that a man may beget more children by having four or five wives than by having only one. But can he maintain and provide for them? It is certain he cannot, unless he has an overgrown fortune. If a sober, industrious couple marry young, they may probably have full as many children as they can possibly maintain and rear up by their labour, even in a country where there is plenty of employment, as well as plenty of provisions, not enhanced in their price by taxes. Accordingly we find, that in those countries where polygamy is established, both by their religion and law, the poor are allowed but one wife each, because they can maintain no more; and in China, where the poor have likewise but one wife each, yet they have often such a number of children, that a man is allowed to destroy his new-born child, if he has more than he thinks he can maintain; so that our Europeans are daily shocked with seeing the bodies of such infants floating in their canals; but custom, which always excuses, and often sanctifies, the most barbarous cruelties, renders this sight no way shocking to the natives; and this alone it is that can render polygamy excusable; for it neither is, nor can be, suffered in any country, but merely for indulging (to satisfy is impossible) the brutal and tyrannical lust of the rich and powerful. It can no way tend to the increase of the most useful sort of people in any state; by which I mean the laborious and industrious poor; for an increase of the children of rich and powerful men can be no advantage to any state, because they are always brought up in luxury and idleness. On the contrary, a great number of such people is always cumbersome, and often dangerous to the state; which was perhaps the reason why our civil magistrates in Europe formerly connived at the establishment of so many monasteries and nunneries; for

as to the church's reason for this establishment, it was of a very different nature, and lord Bolingbroke has set it in the truest and clearest light, in his 4th essay to Mr. Pope, from Sect. 20 inclusive to the end, to which I refer your readers, And am, Yours, &c.

Cambridge, May 28, 1754.

From the CONNOISSEUR, June 6.

To Mr. TOWN.

S I R,

WHEN you was got into White's, I was in hopes that you could not have confined yourself merely to the gaming-table, but have given us an account of the entertainment at their ordinaries. A bill of fare from thence would have been full as diverting to your readers as the laws of the game, or a list of their bets. These gentlemen, we are told, are no less adepts in the science of eating than of gaming; and as Hoyle has reduced the latter into a new and complete system, I could wish that their cook (who to be sure is a Frenchman) would also oblige the world by a treatise on the art and mystery of saucers.

Indeed, Mr. Town, it surprizes me that you have so long neglected to make some reflections on the diet of this great city. Dr. Martin Lister, who was universally allowed to be a great connoisseur, and published several learned treatises upon cockle-shells, did not think it beneath him to comment on the works of Apicius Cæcilius, who had collected together many valuable receipts in cookery, as practised by the Romans. If you would preserve your papers from the indignity of covering breasts of veal, or wrapping up cutlets *à la Maintenon*, I would advise you to lard them now and then with the ragouts of Heliogabalus, or a parallel between our modern soups and the Lacedæmonian black broth. Your works might then be universally read, from the mistress in the parlour down to the cook-maid and scullion.

It is absolutely necessary for people of all tempers, complexions, persuasions, habits and stations of life, however they may differ in other particulars, to concur in the grand article of eating; and as the humours of the body arise from the food we take in, the dispositions of the mind seem to bear an equal resemblance to our places of refreshment. You have already taken a review of our several coffee-houses; and I wish you would proceed to delineate the different characters that are to be found in our taverns and chop-houses. A friend of mine always judges of a man of taste and fashion, by asking

who is his peruke-maker, or his taylor? Upon the same principles, when I would form a just opinion of any man's temper and inclinations, I always enquire, where does he dine?

The difference between the taverns near St. James's and those about the 'Change consists not so much in the costliness as the substance of these viands. The round-bellied alderman, who breathes the foggy air of the city, requires a more solid diet than the high kickshaws of our meagre persons of quality. My lord, or Sir John, after having whiled away an hour or two at the parliament-house, drive to the Star and Garter to regale on macaroni, or piddle with an ortolan; while the merchant, who has plodded all the morning in the alley, sits down to a turtle-feast at the Crown or the King's Arms, and crams himself with calipash and calipee. As the city taverns are appropriated to men of business, who drive bargains for thousands over their morning's gill, the taverns about the court are generally filled with an insipid race of mortals who have nothing to do. Among these you may see most of our young men of fashion and young officers of the guards, who meet at these places to shew the elegance of their taste by the expensiveness of their dinner; and I know an ensign with scarce any income but his commission, who prides himself on keeping the best company, and throws down more than a weeks pay for his reckoning.

The taverns about the purlieus of Covent-Garden are dedicated to Venus as well as Ceres and Liber; and you may frequently see the jolly messmates of both sexes go in and come out in couples. These houses are equally indebted for their support to the cook, and that worthy personage whom they have dignified with the title of pimp. These gentlemen contrive to play into each others hands: The first by his high soups and rich saucers prepares the way for the occupation of the other, who having reduced the patient by a proper exercise of his art, returns him back again to go thro' the same regimen as before. We may therefore suppose that the culinary arts are no less studied here than at White's or Pontac's. True geniuses in eating will continually strike out new improvements; but I dare say, neither Braund nor Lebeck ever made up a more extraordinary dish than I once remembered at the Castle. Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *fille de joye*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with Champagne, and drank it off to her health: In this delicious draught he was im-

immediately pledged by the rest; and then, to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be dressed, and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it: He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company, you may be sure, testified their affection for the lady by eating very heartily of this exquisite *impromptu*; and as this transaction happened just after the French king had taken a cobbler's daughter for his mistress, Tom Pierce (who has the style as well as art of a French cook) in his bill politely called it, in honour of her name, *De fougler a la Murphy*.

Taverns, Mr. Town, seem contrived for the promoting of luxury; while the humbler chop-houses are designed only to satisfy the ordinary cravings of nature. Yet at these you may meet with a variety of characters: At Dolly's and Horseman's you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill ale; and at Betty's and the chop-houses about the inns of court, a pretty maid is as inviting as the provisions. In these common refectories you may always find the jemmy attorney's clerk, the prim curate, the walking physician, the shabby valet de chambre upon board wages, and the foreign count or marquis in dishabille, who has refused to dine with a duke or an ambassador. At a little eating-house in a dark alley behind the 'Change I once saw a grave citizen, worth a plumb, order a two-penny mess of broth with a boiled chop in it: When it was brought him, he scooped the crumb out of a half-penny roll, and soaked it in the porridge for his present meal; then carefully placing the chop between the upper and under crust, he wrapped it up in a checked handkerchief, and carried it off for the morrow's repast.

I shall leave it to you, Sir, to make further reflections on this subject, and should be glad to dine with you at any tavern, dive with you into any cellar, take a beef-steak in Ivy-lane, a mutton-chop behind St. Clement's, or, if you chuse it, an extempore sausage or black-pudding over the farthing fries at Moorfields or the horse-guards.

Pye-Corner, Your humble servant,

May 28.

T. SAVOURY.

Mr. TOWN,

IT is a shame, a burning shame, to see the honour of England, the glory of our nation, the greatest pillar of life, roast beef, utterly banished from our

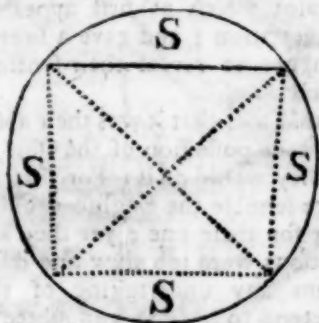
tables. This evil, like many others, has been growing upon us by degrees; it was begun by wickedly placing the beef upon a side table, and screening it by a parcel of queue-tailed fellows in laced waistcoats. However, the odorous effluvia generally affected the smell of every true Briton in the room. The butler was fatigued with carving: The master of the house grew pale, and sickened at the sight of those juicy collops of fat and lean that came swimming in gravy and smocking most deliciously under our nostrils. Other methods therefore were to be pursued. The beef was still served up, but it was brought up cold. It was put upon a table in the darkest part of the room, and immured between four walls formed artificially by the servants with the hats of the company. When the jellies and the slip-slops were coming in, the beef was carried off in as secret a manner as if it had gone through the ceremonies of concoction. But still, Sir, under all these disadvantages we had a chance of getting a slice as it passed by. Now alas! it is not suffered to come up stairs. I dare say it is generally banished from the steward's table; nor do I suppose that the powdered footmen will touch it, for fear of dawbing their ruffles. So that the dish that was served up to the royal tables, the dish that was the breakfast of Q. Elizabeth and her maids of honour, the dish that received the dignity of knighthood from K. James I. is now become the food only of scullions and stable-boys. In what words can I vent my resentment upon this occasion? especially when I reflect that innovations seldom come alone. Toasted cheese is already buried in rammekins: Plumb-porridge has been long banished: I tremble for plumb-pudding. May we not live to see a leg of pork detested as carrion? and a shoulder of mutton avoided as if it were horse-flesh? Our only hopes are in the clergy, and in the beef steak club. The former still preserve, and probably will, the rectitude of their appetites; and will do justice to beef, wherever they find it. The latter (who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the kingdom) meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of Covent-Garden theatre, and never suffer any dish except beef-steaks to appear. These indeed are most glorious examples: But what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup-maigres? This, Mr. Town, is a national concern, as it may prove more destructive to beef than the distemper among the horned cattle: And should the modish aversion against

against rumps and sirloins continue, it will be absolutely necessary to enforce the love of beef by act of parliament.

Yours,

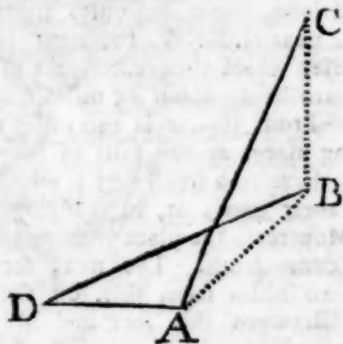
Goliah English.

Solution to Mr. LIQUIER's Question, p. 129. By Mr. JOHNSON, of Hull.



LET the annexed figure represent the garden, and S the segment; then, having the diameter of the circle given = 100, which is also = diagonal of the inscribed square, we get the area of the circle *minus* the area of the square = 2853,9816; a fourth part of which is 713,4954 yards, the area of the segment. All which is too plain to need a demonstration.

QUESTION in NAVIGATION, by the same.



TWO ships, at two different ports, A and B, bearing N. E. and S. W. from each other, sail in the following manner; that from the port A sails 50 miles on a direct course and then arrives at a port C, under the same meridian with B; and that from the port B sails 42 miles on a direct course and then arrives at D, which is known to bear west of the port A: Required the distance of the two ports A and B, and also that of D and C, with each ship's course, difference of latitude, and departure?

Some Extracts from the Journal of Major GEORGE WASHINGTON, sent by ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq; Governor of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces on the River OHIO; with the

Governor's Letter and the French Officer's Answer.

OCT. 31, 1753. THE major set out from Williamsburgh in Virginia, and travelling by the way of Fredericksburg, Winchester, Will's-creek, he arrived, Nov. 22, at the mouth of Turtle creek on the river Monongahela, where he had an account of the death of the French general in chief in those parts, and of their troops returning into winter quarters. From thence he travelled about 10 miles to the forks of the Ohio, where the Monongahela is joined by the river Aligany, and where he says, a fort might be of great use, and might be easily erected. From hence he went to the Loggstown, and tells us as follows:

"According to the best observations I could make, Mr. Giff's new settlement (which we passed by) bears about W. N. W. 70 miles from Will's-creek; Shanapin's, or the forks N. by W. or N. N. W. about 50 miles from that; and from thence to the Loggstown, the course is nearly west about 18 or 20 miles: So that the whole distance, as we went and computed it, is at least 135 or 140 miles from our back inhabitants.

25th, Came to town four or ten Frenchmen, who had deserted from a company at the Kuskuskas, which lies at the mouth of this river. I got the following account from them. They were sent from New-Orleans with 100 men, and 8 canoe-loads of provisions to this place; where they expected to have met the same number of men, from the forts on this side lake Erie, to convoy them and the stores up, who were not arrived when they ran off.

I enquired into the situation of the French, on the Mississippi, their number, and what forts they had built. They informed me, that there were four small forts between New-Orleans and the Black-islands, garisoned with about 30 or 40 men, and a few small pieces in each: That at New-Orleans, which is near the mouth of the Mississippi, there are 35 companies, of 40 men each, with a pretty strong fort mounting 8 carriage guns; and at the Black-islands there are several companies; and a fort with 6 guns. The Black-islands are about 130 leagues above the mouth of the Ohio, which is about 350 above New-Orleans. They also acquainted me, that there was a small pallisado'd fort on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Obaiish about 60 leagues from the Mississippi. The Obaiish * heads near the west end of the lake Erie, and affords the communication between the French on Mississippi and those on the lakes. These deserters came up from the

* Or-Wabash, written by the French Ouabach.

the lower Shanoah town with one Brown, an Indian trader, and were going to Philadelphia."

At this place he met one of the kings of the six nations, who informed him, "that the French had built two forts, one on lake Erie, and another on French-creek, near a small lake about 15 miles asunder, and a large waggon road between: They are both built after the same model, but different in the size; that on the lake the largest. He gave him a plan of them, of his own drawing."

And further told him, that three nations of French Indians had taken up the hatchet against the English.

"Here, says he, another Indian king informed me, that an Indian from Venango brought news, a few days ago, that the French had called all the Mingo's, Delawares, &c. together at that place; and told them, that they intended to have been down the river this fall, but the waters were growing cold, and the winter advancing, which obliged them to go into quarters: But that they might assuredly expect them in the spring, with a far greater number; and desired that they might be quite passive, and not to intermeddle, unless they had a mind to draw all their force upon them: For that they expected to fight the English three years (as they supposed there would be some attempts made to stop them) in which time they should conquer: But that if they should prove equally strong, they and the English would join to cut them all off, and divide the land between them: That tho' they had lost their general, and some few of their soldiers, yet there were men enough to reinforce them, and make them masters of the Ohio."

This speech, he said, was delivered to them by one captain Joncaire, their interpreter in chief, living at Venango, and a man of note in the army.

After some account of his negotiations with the Indians, his journal goes on as follows: "Nov. 30. we set out with a guard of four Indians, and travelled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the 4th of December, without any thing remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather.

This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French creek on the Ohio; and lies near N. about 60 miles from the Loggs-Town, but more than 70 the way we were obliged to go.

We found the French colours hoisted at a house, from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English subject. I immediately repaired to it, to know where the commander resided. There were three officers, one of whom, Capt. Jon-

caire, informed me, that he had the command of the Ohio: But that there was a general officer at the near fort, where he advised me to apply for an answer. He invited us to sup with them; and treated us with the greatest complaisance.

The wine, as they dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it, soon banished the restraint which at first appeared in their conversation; and gave a licence to their tongues to reveal their sentiments more freely.

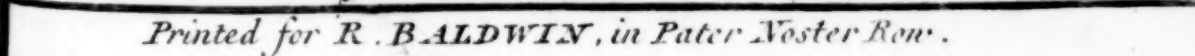
They told me, that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by G— they would do it: For that altho' they were sensible the English could raise two men for their one; yet they knew, their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs. They pretend to have an undoubted right to the river, from a discovery made by one La Solle 60 years ago; and the rise of this expedition is, to prevent our settling on the river or waters of it, as they had heard of some families moving out in order thereto.

From the best intelligence I could get, there have been 1500 men on this side Ontario lake: But upon the death of the general all were recalled to about 6 or 700, who were left to garison four forts, 150 or thereabouts in each. The first of them is on French-creek, near a small lake, about 60 miles from Venango, near N. N. W. the next lies on lake Erie, where the greater part of their stores are kept, about 15 miles from the other. From this it is 120 miles to the carrying place, at the falls of lake Erie, where there is a small fort; which they lodge their goods at, in bringing them from Montreal, the place whence all their stores come from.

The next fort lies about 20 miles from this, on Ontario-lake. Between this fort and Montreal there are three others, the first of which is near opposite to the English fort Oswego. From the fort on lake Erie to Montreal is about 600 miles, which they say requires no more, if good weather, than four weeks voyage, if they go in barks or large vessels, so that they may cross the lake: But if they come in canoes, it will require 5 or 6 weeks, for they are obliged to keep under the shore.

5th, Rained excessively all day, which prevented our travelling. Capt. Joncaire sent for the half-king, as he had but just heard that he came with me: He affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring them in before. I excused it in the best manner I was capable, and told him, I did not think their company agreeable, as I had heard him say a good deal in dispraise of Indians in general.

But



But another motive prevented me from bringing them into his company: I knew he was interpreter, and a person of very great influence among the Indians, and had lately used all possible means to draw them over to their interest; therefore I was desirous of giving no opportunity that could be avoided.

When they came in, there was great pleasure expressed at seeing them. He wondered how they could be so near without coming to visit him; made several trifling presents; and applied liquor so fast, that they were soon rendered incapable of the business they came about, notwithstanding the caution which was given.

6th. The half-king came to my tent, quite sober, and insisted very much that I should stay and hear what he had to say to the French. I fain would have prevented his speaking any thing, till he came to the commandant; but could not prevail. He told me, that at this place a council fire was kindled, where all their business with these people was to be transacted; and that the management of the Indian affairs was left solely to Monsieur Joncaire. As I was desirous of knowing the issue of this, I agreed to stay: But sent our horses a little way up French-creek, to raft over and encamp; which I knew would make it near night.

About 10 o'clock they met in council. The king spoke much the same as he had before done to the general; and offered the French speech-belt which had before been demanded, with the marks of four towns on it, which Monsieur Joncaire refused to receive; but desired him to carry it to the fort to the commander.

7th. Monsieur la Force, commissary of the French stores, and three other soldiers came over to accompany us up. We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off to-day, as every stratagem had been used to prevent their going up with me. I had last night left John Davison (the Indian interpreter whom I brought with me from town) and strictly charged him not to be out of their company, as I could not get them over to my tent; for they had some business with Kustaloga, chiefly to know the reason why he did not deliver up the French belt which he had in keeping: But I was obliged to send Mr. Gift over to-day to fetch them; which he did with great persuasion.

At 11 o'clock we set out for the fort, and were prevented from arriving there till the 11th by excessive rains, snows, and bad travelling, through many mires and swamps. These we were obliged to pass, to avoid crossing the creek, which

June, 1754.

was impossible, either by fording or rafting, the water was so high and rapid.

We passed over much good land since we left Venango, and through several extensive and very rich meadows; one of which I believe was near four miles in length, and considerably wide in some places.

12th. I prepared early to wait upon the commander, and was received and conducted to him by the second officer in command. I acquainted him with my business, and offered my commission and letter: Both of which he desired me to keep till the arrival of Monsieur Riparti, captain, at the next fort, who was sent for and expected every hour.

This commander is a knight of the military order of St. Lewis, and named Legardeur de St. Pierre. He is an elderly gentleman, and has much the air of a soldier. He was sent over to take the command, immediately upon the death of the late general, and arrived here about seven days before me.

At 2 o'clock the gentleman who was sent for arrived, when I offered the letter, &c. again; which they received, and adjourned into a private apartment for the captain to translate, who understood a little English. After he had done it, the commander desired I would walk in, and bring my interpreter to peruse and correct it; which I did.

13th. The chief officers retired, to hold a council of war; which gave me an opportunity of taking the dimensions of the fort, and making what observations I could.

It is situated on the south, or west fork of French-creek, near the water; and is almost surrounded by the creek, and a small branch of it which forms a kind of island. Four houses compose the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven into the ground, standing more than 12 feet above it, and sharp at top: With port-holes cut for cannon, and loop-holes for the small arms to fire through. There are eight 6lb. pieces mounted, in each bastion; and one piece of four pound before the gate. In the bastions are a guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging, and the commander's private store; round which are laid plat-forms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort, for the soldiers dwelling; covered, some with bark, and some with boards, made chiefly of logs. There are also several other houses, such as stables, smiths-shop, &c.

I could get no certain account of the number of men here: But according to the best judgment I could form, there are an hundred exclusive of officers, of which

M m

there

there are many. I also gave orders to the people who were with me, to take an exact account of the canoes which were hauled up to convey their forces down in the spring. This they did, and told 50 of birch bark, and 170 of pine; besides many others, which were blocked out, in readiness to make.

14th. As the snow increased very fast, and our horses daily became weaker, I sent them off unloaded; under the care of Barnaby Currin and two others, to make all convenient dispatch to Venango, and there wait our arrival, if there was a prospect of the river's freezing: If not, then to continue down to Shanapin's town, at the forks of Ohio, and there to wait till we came to cross Aliquippa; intending myself to go down by water, as I had the offer of a canoe or two.

As I found many plots concerted to retard the Indians business, and prevent their returning with me; I endeavoured, all that lay in my power, to frustrate their schemes, and hurry them on to execute their intended design. They accordingly pressed for admittance this evening, which at length was granted them, privately, with the commander and one or two other officers. The half-king told me, that he offered the wampum to the commander, who evaded taking it, and made many fair promises of love and friendship; said he wanted to live in peace, and trade amicably with them, as a proof of which he would send some goods immediately down to the Logg's-town for them. But I rather think the design of that is, to bring away all our straggling traders they meet with, as I privately understood they intended to carry an officer, &c. with them. And what rather confirms this opinion, I was enquiring of the commander, by what authority he had made prisoners of several of our English subjects. He told me, that the country belonged to them; that no Englishman had a right to trade upon those waters; and that he had orders to make every person prisoner who attempted it on the Ohio, or the waters of it.

I enquired of capt. Ripart about the boy who was carried by this place, as it was done while the command devolved on him, between the death of the late general, and the arrival of the present. He acknowledged, that a boy had been carried past; and that the Indians had two or three white mens scalps, (I was told by some of the Indians at Venango, eight) but pretended to have forgotten the name of the place which the boy came from, and all the particular facts, tho' he had questioned him for some hours, as they were carrying him past. I likewise en-

quired what they had done with John Trotter and James M^c Clocklan, two Pennsylvania traders, whom they had taken with all their goods. They told me, that they had been sent to Canada, but were now returned home.

This evening I received an answer to his honour the governor's letter, from the commandant.

15th. The commandant ordered a plentiful store of liquor, provision, &c. to be put on board our canoe; and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he was exerting every artifice which he could invent to set our own Indians at variance with us, to prevent their going till after our departure; presents, rewards, and every thing which could be suggested by him or his officers.—I cannot say that ever in my life I suffered so much anxiety as I did in this affair: I saw that every stratagem, which the most fruitful brain could invent, was practised, to win the half-king to their interest; and that leaving him here was giving them the opportunity they aimed at.—I went to the half-king and pressed him in the strongest terms to go: He told me the commandant would not discharge him till the morning. I then went to the commandant, and desired him to do their business, and complained of ill treatment: For keeping them, as they were part of my company, was detaining me. This he promised not to do, but to forward my journey as much as he could. He protested he did not keep them, but was ignorant of the cause of their stay; though I soon found it out:—He had promised them a present of guns, &c. if they would wait till the morning.

As I was very much pressed, by the Indians, to wait this day for them, I consented, on a promise, that nothing should hinder them in the morning.

16th. The French were not slack in their inventions to keep the Indians this day also: But as they were obligated, according to promise, to give the present, they then endeavoured to try the power of liquor; which I doubt not would have prevailed at any other time than this: But I urged and insisted with the king so closely upon his word, that he refrained and set off with us as he had engaged."

The rest of the journal contains only an account of his fatiguing and dangerous journey back to Williamsburgh, where he arrived, Jan. 16, 1754; therefore we shall conclude with the governor's letter, and the French officer's answer.

COPY of the GOVERNOR's Letter.

S I R,

THE lands upon the river Ohio, in the western parts of the colony of Vir-

Virginia, are so notoriously known to be the property of the crown of Great-Britain, that it is a matter of equal concern and surprize to me, to hear that a body of French forces are erecting fortresses, and making settlements upon that river, within his majesty's dominions.

The many and repeated complaints I have received of these acts of hostility, lay me under the necessity, of sending, in the name of the king my master, the bearer hereof, George Washington, Esq; one of the adjutants general of the forces of this dominion; to complain to you of the incroachments thus made, and of the injuries done to the subjects of Great-Britain, in open violation of the law of nations, and the treaties now subsisting between the two crowns.

If these facts are true, and you shall think fit to justify your proceedings, I must desire you to acquaint me, by whose authority and instructions you have lately marched from Canada with an armed force, and invaded the king of Great-Britain's territories, in the manner complained of? that according to the purport and resolution of your answer, I may act agreeably to the commission I am honoured with, from the king my master.

However, Sir, in obedience to my instructions, it becomes my duty to require your peaceable departure; and that you would forbear prosecuting a purpose so interruptive of the harmony and good understanding, which his majesty is desirous to continue and cultivate with the most christian king.

I persuade myself you will receive and entertain major Washington with the candour and politeness natural to your nation; and it will give me the greatest satisfaction if you return him with an answer suitable to my wishes for a long and lasting peace between us. I have the honour to subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,
Robert Dinwiddie,

Williamsburg, in Virginia, }

October 31, 1753. }

Translation of the French Officer's Answer.

S I R,

AS I have the honour of commanding here in chief, Mr. Washington delivered me the letter which you wrote to the commandant of the French troops.

I should have been glad that you had given him orders, or that he had been inclined to proceed to Canada, to see our general; to whom it better belongs than to me to set forth the evidence and reality of the rights of the king, my master, up-

on the lands situate along the river Ohio, and to contest the pretensions of the king of Great-Britain thereto.

I shall transmit your letter to the marquis Duguifne. His answer will be a law to me; and if he shall order me to communicate it to you, Sir, you may be assured I shall not fail to dispatch it to you forthwith.

As to the summons you send me to retire, I do not think myself obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your instructions, I am here by virtue of the orders of my general; and I intreat you, Sir, not to doubt one moment, but that I am determined to conform myself to them with all the exactness and resolution which can be expected from the best officer.

I do not know that in the progress of this champaign any thing has passed which can be reputed an act of hostility, or that is contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two crowns; the continuation whereof as much interests, and is as pleasing to us, as the English. Had you been pleased, Sir, to have descended to particularize the facts which occasioned your complaint, I should have had the honour of answering you in the fullest, and, I am persuaded, most satisfactory manner.

I made it my particular care to receive Mr. Washington, with a distinction suitable to your dignity, as well as his own quality and great merit. I flatter myself that he will do me this justice before you, Sir; and that he will signify to you in the manner I do myself, the profound respect with which I am,

S I R,

Your most humble, and
most obedient servant,

Legardeur de St. Pierre.

From the fort sur la Rivière au Beuf,
the 15th of December 1733.

N. B. Our readers may see a French map of North America, with an account of, and remarks upon, their settlements in that part of the world, in our Magazine for 1747, P. 543, 585.

EPITAPH on William Pierse, of Hutton Bonville in the County of York, Esq;

READER! this marble honour'd with the name

Of William Pierse, his virtues will proclaim: Good, gen'rous, gentle, friend to human-kind,

Long pains he suffer'd, patient and resign'd: His sacrifice complete, as touch'd by fire From heaven, he instant did his breath expire:

His death, his friends, relations, servants His soul, like gold refin'd, to God return'd.

M m 2

Sung by Mrs. CHAMBERS at Marybon Gardens.

The Words by Mr. BOYCE.

As tother day o'er the green meadow I past, A swain overtook me and
held my hand fast, Then cry'd, my dear Lucy, thou cause of my care, How long must
thy faithful young Thirsis despair?
To crown my soft wishes no longer be shy: But frowning I
answered, oh! fye, shepherd, fye

2.
He told me his passion like time shou'd
endure, [secure,
That beauty which kindled his flame, wou'd
That all my sweet charms, were for plea-
sure design'd, [kind;
And youth was the season to love and be
Lord, what cou'd I say? I cou'd hardly
deny,
But faintly I utter'd, oh! fye, shepherd, fye.

3.
He swore with a kiss that he wou'd not
refrain; [again;
I told him 'twas rude, but he kiss'd me
My conduct, ye fair ones, in question ne'er
call,
Nor think I did wrong, I did nothing at all;
Resolv'd to resist, yet inclin'd to comply,
Now guess if I still said, oh! fye, shepherd,
fye.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.
DUANE DELIGHT.

The first couple cast off two couple, the second couple follow the first all on their own sides =, all four meet your partners, take hands and lead up to the top, the second couple follows the first, all four foot it and the first couple cast off one couple =, right and left with the top couple quite round =, then the same with the third couple quite round =.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1754.

A MONODY.

On the DEATH of a young LADY.

THE peaceful shepherd left his fleecy fold,

And gently saunter'd o'er the dewy glade;
The western skies were faintly ting'd with gold, [shade.

And chilling horror deepen'd with the
When unmolested by the blaze of day,

The bird of night forsook her ivy grove,
And screaming forth her terrifying lay,

Along the silent gloom began to rove.

The fluttering bat had left the time-shook
tow'r,

And slowly hover'd thro' the noxious air;
While Philomela, from a neighb'ring
bow'r, [care.

Warbled her evening song, replete with
Beneath a fabled cloud's expanded veil

The silver moon darted a glimm'ring ray,
While sportive zephyrs, pratt'ling in the
glade, [ing spray.

Dispers'd the sweets of each surround-

'Twas then when Damon, on the bank
reclin'd,

Had left the bright munificence of state,
To ease the anguish of his drooping mind,

And bear with calmness all the will of
fate.

His bosom heav'd with agony and pain,
His eyes a flood of pearly tears distill'd;

The paler lily held its meagre reign,
Where erst the rose its blooming empire
held.

A groan that seem'd to rend his manly
breast,

The gloomy seat of antient silence shook;
Awhile the torrent of his grief suppress'd,

And thus the youth in fault'ring accents
spoke.

Vain hope, be gone—her eyes must beam
no more; [eye;

No more her graces strike the astonish'd
No more each youth with raptur'd heart
adore [queen might vie.

Those charms which e'en with beauty's
Now deep in dust the dear Amanda lies,

To Damon's arms, to Damon's bosom
dear;

Who hears the tale but sympathetic sighs,
And deigns to shed a tributary tear?

Mark'd by the fatal eye of rigid death
She fell a victim to his cruel dart;

To him the beauteous nymph resign'd her
breath, [heart.

Fraught with the sorrows of a wounded
Was so much sweetness destin'd for the
grave!

Did nature frame such beauty to decay!
Were all those charms, those powers to
enslave;

Design'd to sparkle only for a day!

Awake, ye little gewgaws of a court,
Behold yon meteor gleam along the
air;

Ye who to splendid mask and ball resort,
See all your glories blaze and vanish
there!

See there the short-liv'd bloom of beauty's
flow'r, [dream;

The rake's debauch—the miser's golden
The hero's fame—the pomp of regal
pow'r,

The poet's bays—the politician's scheme.
Alas! how vain the transitory joy?

How short the scene of life's contracted
span?

E'er bliss invites, a thousand loves annoy,
That cloud the prospects of the happiest
man,

Come

Come sated sorrow with thy mournful train,
And emulate the grief that tears my
heart;

Let sighs and wailing rend the distant plain,
Sure all may weep—for all must feel the
smart.

Slowly from yonder brake methinks she
comes,

Piercing the solitary ear of night;
Her every horror, every plaint assumes,
That heightens care and banishes delight.

Hail friendly spectre, welcome gentle shade,
The pride, the partner of my anxious
breast;

By thy assistance all my hopes are paid,
Till grief and life shall end in lasting
rest.

Here let us sit and mock the pride of state,
The gorgeous thrones of emperors and
kings;

The monarch falls an equal prey to fate,
Princes no more than other earthly
things.

Or let us hie where death imperial reigns,
And waves his sceptre o'er the tranquil
scene: [deigns,

Where pride itself with dust to mingle
And even great ambition sleeps serene.

Where spotless innocence, secure and free
From gnawing malice and oppression's
pow'r,

Sleeps in the arms of immortality,
Nor feels nor knows a discontented hour.
Where base detraction hides her fulsome
head

Deep in the gloomy mansion of a grave;
Her pow'r in vain, her fatal influence
fled, [slave.

To death's omnipotent command, a
Where all importance, all distinctions
cease,

Tho' e'er so great, so eminently vain,
Where swollen affliction sleeps in endless
peace,

And finds a lasting asylum from pain.
Thither, O thither, let us take our way,
And to the dear Amanda's tomb repair,
And e'er the dire approach of hated day
Invoke the kind assistance of despair.

There at her sacred urn renew our grief,
And move the king of terrors with our
cries:

Tho' he alone can minister relief,
On his indulgence all our hope relies.

VERSES by Mr. Boyce.

1.

YOUNG Daphne was the prettiest
maid

The eyes of love could see;
And but one fault the charmer had;
That I was cruelty to me.

No swain that e'er the nymph ador'd,
Was sonder or was younger;
Yet when her pity I implor'd,
'Twas—"Stay a little longer."

2.

It chanc'd I met the blooming fair
One May-morn in the grove,
When Cupid whisper'd in my ear,
"Now, now's the time for love."
I clasp'd the maid, it wak'd her pride,
"What did I mean to wrong her?"
Not so, my gentle dear, I cry'd,
But love will stay no longer.

3.

Then kneeling at her feet I swore,
How much I lov'd, how well;
And that my heart, which beat for her,
With her should ever dwell.
Consent stood speaking in the eye
Of all my care's prolonger,
Yet Daphne utter'd with a sigh,
Oh—"stay a little longer."

4.

The conflict in her soul I saw
'Twixt virtue and desire;
Oh, come, I cry'd, let Hymen's law
Give sanction to love's fire.
Ye lovers, guess how great my joys,
Could rapture well prove stronger!
When virtue spoke in Daphne's voice,
You—"now shall stay no longer."

EPIGRAM.

O H how I doat on that dear face,
(The youthful Strephon cries)
Where ev'ry charm, and ev'ry grace
Demands a thousand sighs!
Why should thy smiles such joys impart,
Thy frowns such anguish give?
Oh smile, and ease my tortur'd heart;
For on thy smiles—I live.

To Celia thus the shepherd spoke;
When thus the nymph replies,
'Tis all a farce, 'tis all a joke;
I read it in your eyes.
Cease Strephon, cease your flattering wiles
And prithee be at quiet;
My gentle looks and dimpled smiles
Would prove but—slender diet.

To Mr. M^r ARDELL, on Seeing a Print of
Miss F-NN-Y M-ER-Y done by him.
Written by J. C. P. Gent.

1.

CAN you, adorn'd with heav'nly art,
Sublimest raptures to impart,
And shew an angel form;
Can the same magick power, which drew
Illustrious Coventry to view,
Paint what all ills deform?

2.

In that bright picture we may see
Truth, virtue, sweetness, modesty,
And

And all that gives delight ;
But in the last, with shame behold
A sordid hackney bought and sold,
The bane of human sight.

3.
Forbear, nor let thy master hand,
Justly admired thro' the land,
To vice a sanction give ;
Tho' justice winks on all her crimes,
Let not the wr—ch to after-times
By you transmitted live.

To the Author of the RIDDLE in last Magazine. (See p. 231.)

FRIEND, thy conceit's not much
amiss,
But only thou art wrong in this ;
After I've serv'd that pious use,
(To guard and keep the purple juice)
I'm never made to scud the air,
A SHUTTLECOCK, from fair to fair.
No, you mistake me for another,
But I confess it is my brother.

A CORK.

A new Song, by TOM SHORT.

1.
I SING not of Venus, nor Helen, nor
such [song,
As of old have been prais'd ; no my
Is of one that surpasses them all very
much,
The beautiful, sweet Betfy Long.

2.
Oh ! could I her beauties in numbers re-
hearse,
Whose sense like my passion was strong ;
But, alas ! my poor humble inelegant verse,
Is unworthy the fair Betfy Long.

3.
But though I'm not favour'd by any one
muse,
My passion me hurries along
Her praises to write ; nor can I refuse
To celebrate dear Betfy Long.

4.
To compare her with lilies, and roses,
and gems,
Were to do her a very great wrong ;
There's nothing can equal the exquisite
charms
Of the bright and the sweet Betfy Long.

5.
Allur'd by her form, and made slaves by
her eyes,
Around her young lovers do throng ;
But no one is worthy on this side the skies
To match with the sweet Betfy Long.

6.
If Jove ben't grown old, since Amphi-
tryon's days,
He the night to a week would prolong ;
If instead of Alcmena's, he could by deceit
Fill the arms of the sweet Betfy Long.

7.
Mars his Venus would quit ; and Nep-
tune that moves, [prong,
And composes the waves with his
Amphitritè forsake ; could they win to
their loves
The brighter and sweeter Bet Long.

8.
Each mortal on earth I'd surpass in delight
Did that bliss to me but belong ;
Nor would I in change take the world, if
I might,
For the pretty, the dear Betfy Long.

FOLLY WELL.

Misce sultitiam consiliis brevem. HOR.

1.
I SING not of Latin or Græcian old
streams,
The Tiber or Xanthus, the Isis or Thames.
The fam'd Helconian must yield and im-
part [art.
To the fountain of folly its virtue and
Derry down, down, down derry down.

2.
Tho' with sipping of Lethe you soon fall
asleep, [drink deep :
And of goblets Pierian few bards can
Such charms lie in folly's soft well, I de-
clare, [are.
That the deeper you drink the drier you
Derry down, &c.

3.
Your hostess will say whence this stream
takes its course, [source :
That from Stour or Avon it borrows its
But so troubled the waters, so bitter their
taste, [dry waste.
You'd swear 'twas a current from Marah's
Derry down, &c.

4.
As silver Alpheus and sweet Arethuse
Through mutual channels their waters
diffuse :
So here, for so sable and yellow the dyes,
In Lethe's black bosom rich Pactolus lies.
Derry down, &c.

5.
When a deity's perjurd swift Iris doth
mix,
By orders from Jove, a potion of Styx :
But was he of this to take a full draught,
He'd forfeit his heaven before he would
do't.

Derry down, &c.

6.
That water was given to the Macedon
cully,
In the hoof of an ass, the minion of folly :
But if this had been brought in the same
horned jar, [nos's bar.
The stench would have sent him to Mi-
Derry down, &c.

7. As

7.
As the temple of vice that never is barr'd
Has more to frequent it than virtue's strict
ward : [round,
So, tho' sweeter springs adjacent lie
Yet so obvious is folly's, they'll never be
found.

Derry down, &c.

8.
Come then, cries a vot'ry, brother-fools
let us swill [his fill :
Whole tankards of folly, drink each man
For the fountain of folly's as sweet to the
fool

As to the philosopher wisdom's deep pool.

Derry down, &c.

PHILOMORUS.

To a Lady, who desired a Compliment from
the Author.

HOW oft, with rapture, have I tryd,
And all my wit and art apply'd,
(If wit or art's within me)
How oft'invok'd the muses nine,
Yet not a stanza,—not a line ;
Why sure, the duce is in me !

Tho' beauty, wit, and all the charms
That ever fill'd a hero's arms,

Compel me to the deed,
No compliment can e'er occur,
No praise, no pen can equal her ;
—Such virtues praise exceed.

Should I her lovely form compare
To Venus, goddess of the fair ;

'Twere all an idle tale :
Or to the lily ; or suppose
I steal the blush from off the rose,
The compliment's but stale.

Say, should the bard disrobe the east,
And with its charms the fair invest,
The simile is vain :

Or should I draw a scene of night,
And say, the moon's not half so bright :
—Why there I'm out again.

Come, then, ye muses, ev'ry one,
Assist your supplicating son,

And elevate my lays :
Indulgent to my glad desire,
Methinks I feel the muses fire,
And thus attempt her praise.

" O born with beauties all divine !"
Faith—very pretty,—very fine,
But is it justly true ?

Stop, Pegasus, and breathe awhile ;
This great, theatric, sustian stile,
In short, 'twill never do.

Was ever bard in such a plight ?
In vain I think,—in vain I write ;

I know not what to say :
No player puzzled in his part,
Or chemist baffled by his art,
Was e'er at such a bay.

While thus I ply'd the task in vain,
(And chose another diff'rent strain,
To celebrate the fair)

Phœbus, methought, with awful nod,
Before his trembling vassal stood,
And thus rebuk'd my care.

" Shall Teraminta's fame and worth
" Be scribbl'd o'er by sons of earth ?

" My bosom glows with ire :
" Presumptuous wretch, the task disown,
" Such glorious themes are mine alone ;
" 'Tis I must strike the lyre."

To a Friend in the COUNTRY.

Ille te mecum locus et beate

Postulant arces— Hor.

BY dreary walls on each side hemm'd,
To books and cobweb'd room con-
demn'd,

Or cursing Euclid and his riddle,
Or vilely scraping on my fiddle,
Darkling I sit ; and oft reflect,
How happy you who these neglect :
How happy you who view each day
Your lambs that with like inn'cence play,
Your meadows that a scene expand
More gay than by a Raphael's hand.

You need no lectures of the schools
T'improve your farm, nor Virgil's rules.
Regardless of the sun's degree,
You bless its warmth as well as we ;
And tho' no air-pump you espy,
Yet know, when smother'd, that we die :
That two's not three, that four is four,
Without the jargon of an hour :
Like Phœbus' self, who midst his rays,
Saw not his glory for the blaze :
Resolving straight the gods to shun
And look at leisure on his sun,
He sought the Thessalonian glade
And saw more plain the day he made.

Oh, when, from care and noises free,
My Cincinnatus shall I see !
When hear with him beneath the shade,
The lark's and linnet's serenade !
When disengag'd view nature's laws,
And moralizing trace each cause !
To those that bray—preferring gentler
herds,

To mens deceitful voices those of birds.

S. B.

ODE to NIGHT.

From the WORLD.

THE busy cares of day are done ;
In yonder western cloud the sun
Now sets, in other worlds to rise,
And glad with light the nether skies.
With ling'ring pace the parting day retires,
And slowly leaves the mountain tops, and
gilded spires.

Yon azure cloud, enrob'd with white,
Still shoots a gleam of fainter light :

1

At

At length descends a browner shade ;
At length the glim'ring objects fade :
Till all submit to night's impartial reign,
And undistinguish'd darkness covers all
the plain.

No more the ivy-crowned oak
Resounds beneath the woodman's stroke.
Now silence holds her solemn sway ;
Mute is each bush, and ev'ry spray :
Nought but the sound of murm'ring rills
is heard, [solitary bird.
Or from the mould'ring tow'r, night's
Hail sacred hour of peaceful rest !
Of pow'r to charm the troubled breast !
By thee the captive slave obtains
Short respite from his galling pains ;
Nor sighs for liberty, nor native soil ;
But for a while forgets his chains, and
sultry toil.

No horrors hast thou in thy train,
No scorpion lash, no clanking chain.
When the pale murd'rer round him spies
A thousand grisly forms arise,
When shrieks and groans arouse his pal-
sy'd fear, [wounds his ear.
'Tis guilt alarms his soul, and conscience
The village swain whom Phillis charms,
Whose breast the tender passion warms,
Wishes for thy all-shadowing veil,
To tell the fair his lovesick tale :
Nor less impatient of the tedious day,
She longs to hear his tale, and sigh her
soul away.

Oft by the covert of thy shade
Leander woo'd the Thracian maid ;
Through foaming seas his passion bore,
Nor fear'd the ocean's thund'ring roar.
The conscious virgin from the sea-girt
tow'r [her bow'r.
Hung out the faithful torch to guide him to
Oft at thy silent hour the sage
Pores on the fair instructive page ;
Or wrapt in musings deep, his soul
Mounts active to the starry pole :
There pleas'd to range the realms of end-
less night, [devious light.
Numbers the stars, or marks the comet's

Thine is the hour of converse sweet,
When sprightly wit and reason meet :
Wit, the fair blossom of the mind,
But fairer still with reason join'd.
Such is the feast thy social hours afford,
When eloquence and Granville join the
friendly board.

Granville, whose polish'd mind is fraught
With all that Rome or Greece e'er taught ;
Who pleases and instructs the ear,
When he assumes the critick's chair,
Or from the Stagyrite or Plato draws
The arts of civil life, the spirit of the laws.

O let me often thus employ
The hour of mirth and social joy !
June, 1754.

And glean from Granville's learned store
Fair science and true wisdom's lore.
Then will I still implore thy longer stay,
Nor change thy festive hours for sunshine
and the day.

On Col. GARDINER, who was slain at Pres-
ton-Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.

EPICRAM.

OF martial heroes few an age can boast,
The Christian hero too, in ours, as
rare ;

What then in Gard'ner has Britannia lost !
Both fell at once ; for both united there.

ANOTHER.

GALLANT and brave, as in the field
e'er fell,
Alike renown'd in death, and living well ;
His martial, or religious conduct scann'd,
The hero shines, and must applause com-
mand :

Others the arts of war exemplify ;
From him we learn both how to live and
die.

Wrote in a blank Leaf of Dr. DODDRIDGE's
Life of Col. GARDINER.

BEHOLD the charms of true religion
here ;
Such virtues, how illustrious they appear !
Finely describ'd too by the best of men ;
And well the subject claim'd so sage a pen.
Should heaven like worth to future ages
give, [live.
May thus each Gard'ner in a Doddridge

Epitaph on a beautiful CHILD.

BENEATH this rugged monument
There sleeps the sweetest innocent,
That e'er with tender passions warm'd
A parent's heart, or smiling charm'd :
Her wit mature, her rosy cheeks,
As the op'ning blossoms gay
Or the star, when morning breaks,
Heav'n saw, and snatch'd her soul away
Amidst its cherub forms to shine,
Who was, like them, so lovely and divine :
Bring flow'rs, ye virgins ! strew her grave,
Then say, " These sweets let sweetness
have."

The Author of the Analysis of Beauty,
shewing the Absurdity of Time's being an
Improver of good Pictures, says, he owns
it would be a Pity that the following Lines
of DRYDEN, to KNELLER, should want
a sufficient Foundation.

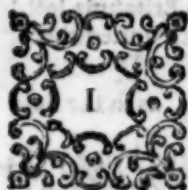
FOR time shall with his ready pencil
stand, [hand ;
Retouch your figures with his rip'ning
Mellow the colours, and embrown the
tint, [grant :
And ev'ry grace which time alone can
To future ages shall your fame convey,
And give more beauties than he takes
away.

N n

T H F

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of the Will of ANTHONY BRUCER, of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in Queen-Square, Middlesex, Esq; deceased.



I GIVE the whole produce of my real and personal estate unto such clergymen of the church of England as have taken orders, and have not more than 40l. per ann. in spirituals or temporals, to support themselves or families; and to such only as my executors shall think have the greatest occasion for it. To each of such clergymen I direct, that they give the sum of 20l. till my whole estate is given away; but if my executors shall not meet with clergymen to their satisfaction in 7 years time after my decease, to give my whole estate unto, then they may give the remainder to such persons as they had before given unto, till my whole estate is given away, not giving to any one such person more than 20l. at any one time, or in any one year. I desire that my executors will extend this gift to as many clergymen as they can find, and believe to have a real occasion, which I leave entirely to my executors discretion, not doubting their integrity in disposing of my whole estate to such clergymen, as soon as they can find, hear of, or are applied to by clergymen who they think are wanting such help.

Examined executors are Thomas Ryves, of Renston in Dorsetshire, Esq; Thomas Wollascot, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; Richard Hawkins, of Lyon's Inn, Esq; and Thomas Collins, of the Custom-House, Esq;

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, May 31. This day the new parliament met, and his majesty's commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and several lords therein named, to open and hold the said parliament, was read in the presence of both houses. And the commons were directed to chuse their speaker, and to present him to-morrow to the lords commissioners.

Westminster, June 1. This day the two houses of parliament having again met, the commons presented to the lords commissioners the Rt. Hon. Arthur On-

slow, Esq; whom they had chosen to be their speaker*. And the lords commissioners having, in his majesty's name, approved their choice, the lord high chancellor made a speech to both houses, acquainting them, by his majesty's command, "That his majesty had been pleased to give them this early opportunity of coming together, in order that certain parliamentary proceedings may be gone through, which his majesty judges will be for the satisfaction of his good subjects to have compleated without loss of time. And that his majesty did not think proper now to lay before them any points of general business, reserving every thing of that nature to the usual time of their assembling in the winter."

SATURDAY, June 1.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Wormsley, for forging and publishing a bill of exchange, with intent to defraud Hinton Brown, and Co. bankers in Lombard street; and George Watson, for forging and publishing a bill of exchange, with intent to defraud Mess. Sewell and Fender, haberdashers, received sentence of death.

TUESDAY, 4.

Was celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the prince of Wales, when his royal highness entered into the 17th year of his age.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

John Parry and David Edem, condemned the last sessions but one at the Old-Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn, the former, especially, behaving very penitently. Mary Mayne was respited on account of her pregnancy: Silas Dowling was ordered to be transported for 7 years; and Hugh M^r Kabe was respited for two months. (See p. 233.)

The session of parliament ended on this day, the Rt. Hon. the lords commissioners having, by his majesty's command, prorogued them to the 8th of August next.

FRIDAY, 7.

Capt. Lancey, for wilfully destroying the ship Nightingale, in order to defraud the insurers, (see p. 91) was executed at Execution-dock, and appeared very penitent. The following particulars are extracted from the ordinary of Newgate's account of this unhappy man.

John Lancey, aged 27, was born at Biddeford, in the parish of Northam, near Barn-

* He had filled this high office in the four preceding parliaments.

Barnstaple, in the county of Devon ; and descended from a family of reputation in that neighbourhood : He was a young man of good natural understanding, which had been farther improved by a very pretty education, particularly calculated to fit him for the course of life to which he was destined, which was to the sea. In the several capacities of apprentice, foremast-man, mate and master, he always behaved suitable to his station, with the utmost integrity, and to the satisfaction of all those for whom he was concerned : His knowledge and experience in maritime affairs, joined to his fidelity and honour in the discharge of the several trusts at different times reposed in him, had gained him a general esteem, and had established for him an irreproachable character. In short, he is universally admitted to have led an unblemished life, till he engaged in this iniquitous transaction, the occasion of which he accounts for in the following manner.

He says, he had been upwards of ten years in the employment of Mr. Benson, who was a gentleman of that country of a very opulent fortune, and so far as he had known, well esteemed by every body ; that he had married a relation of this Mr. Benson's, and having been so long in his service, master of different vessels belonging to the same owner, in which time he had experienced many instances of his friendship, he could not, therefore, help considering him as the master of his future fortune, and rested his whole dependence upon his favour.

After bringing the ship *Nightingale* home safe from a former voyage, Lancey was afflicted with a fit of illness, the expense of which had reduced him in point of circumstances ; soon after his recovery he was sent for by Benson, who proposed fitting out the same vessel ; and then (the first time of his betraying a bad inclination) communicated his design of making a large insurance upon her, and having her destroyed : Lancey says, the proposal startled him extremely, but upon recollection he replied, " Sir, I flatter myself you have never known me guilty of a bad action since I have been in your service, and surely your mention of this matter to me now is only with a view of trying my integrity." In these, or words to the same purport, he insists he gave his answer, nor did he then entertain the least thought that Mr. Benson had any other view in making this proposal to him, than to experience whether his interest could not get the better of his honesty.

It was some time before Benson sent for him again, when he was asked to

come and dine with some gentlemen at Benson's house. The invitation was accepted by Lancey, who was very kindly received, and desired to stay till the rest of the company were gone ; this he complied with, and as soon as they were by themselves, Benson walked with Lancey down to a pleasure-house he had in his garden ; then he renewed his former proposal, and urged him to a compliance with great earnestness ; till at last the latter plainly told him, that if such were the conditions of continuing in his (Benson's) employ, he must seek out for business somewhere else, for that he could not prevail upon himself to come into such a scheme.

They had drank plentifully enough before, and Benson plied him with still more wine and more arguments, among which he touched upon a tender string, his necessities, his wife and his two children : " Why will you stand, says Benson, so much in your own light ? Consider your circumstances : Consider your family ; you may now have an opportunity of making them and yourself happy." The argument unfortunately prevailed, and Lancey was for ever undone.

Some months intervened between the first proposal of this undertaking from Benson, and Lancey's concurrence with it. After Benson had opened his design to Lancey, it would have been dangerous to have trusted the execution of it to any body else ; consequently it was now become the more immediate interest of the former to attach him to the intended enterprize by any means that could be thought of. Lancey's hitherto unsuspected character rendered him by so much the more a fit object to screen Benson's wicked intention ; and the prospect of so large advantages, joined to Benson's strong and repeated assurance of protection, which, from this gentleman's fortune, connexions, and station in life, might be deemed no unreasonable security, gilded the bait till Lancey swallowed it ; the temptation was great ; what punishment can be bad enough for the tempter ?

MONDAY, 10.

The birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 44th, and the latter into the 42d year of her age.

FRIDAY, 21.

At the court at Kensington, the earl of Hillsborough, comptroller of his majesty's household ; George Grenville, Esq ; treasurer of the navy ; Sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of the King's Bench ; Sir Thomas Clarke, master of the Rolls ;

N n 2

and

and Sir George Lyttelton, cofferer of the household, were by his majesty's command sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

MONDAY, 24.

This day, at a common hall, at Guildhall, George Streatfield, Esq; citizen and merchant-taylor, and Alexander Sheafe, Esq; citizen and fishmonger, were, by a majority of hands elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year; but a poll being demanded in favour of Samuel Fludyer, alderman and clothworker, and William Beckford, Esq; alderman and ironmonger, the same was granted, and began the next morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Thomas Wormsley and George Watson, condemned the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, for forging bills of exchange, as before mentioned, were this day executed at Tyburn.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 31. **M**R. Barnardiston, of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Nancy Leeds, daughter of Mr. serjeant Leeds, at Croxton, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Smith of the theatre-royal in Covent-Garden, to the Hon. Mrs. Courtenay, sister to the earl of Sandwich.

June 4. Mr. Henry Budd, wine-merchant in the island of Guernsey, to Miss Mary Chitty, of Milford, near Godalming in Surrey, an heiress.

Benjamin Howton, Esq; of a large estate in Shropshire, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Shadwell.

9. — Lance, Esq; to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshall.

11. Thomas Pelham, Esq; knight of the shire for Suffex, to Miss Frankland, only daughter of Frederick Frankland, Esq;

Isaac Horlock, of Trowbridge, Esq; to Miss Miller, a 20,000l. fortune.

20. Samuel Roffey, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, to Miss Warner, of St. John's-square, a 50,000l. fortune.

25. — Bastard, Esq; nephew to the earl Pawlett, a gentleman of 2000l. per Ann. in Somersetshire, to Miss Westley, niece to Sir Thomas Robinson, secretary of state, a 10,000l. fortune.

May 30. Lady Peterham, delivered of a son.

June 1. The empress, queen of Hungary, of an archduke.

7. Lady Caroline Vernon, of a daughter.

8. Lady of capt. Egerton, of a son.

Lady Castlecomer, of a daughter.

16. The lady of Peter Burrell, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

May 22. **S**IR William Wynne, Knt. member for the town of Carnarvon.

23. John Wood, Esq; of Somersetshire, noted for his designs, plans and skill in architecture.

26. Charles Kimberly, M. D. son of the late dean of Litchfield, at Northampton.

28. Lieut. Col. Erskine, in Scotland.

29. Dr. Charles Pinfold, one of the advocates at Doctor's-Commons, commissary to the dean and chapter of Westminster, and official to the archdeaconry of Surrey.

30. Rev. Mr. Bedford, rector of the valuable living of St. John's in Bedford.

31. Walter Hungerford, Esq; at Huddley, near Calne in Wiltshire, possessed of an estate of 2000l. per Ann.

Daniel Wilson, Esq; who represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament near 40 years.

June 6. Dame Judith Williams, relict of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.

Dame Elizabeth Raymond, lady of Sir James Raymond, Knt. of Batton, near Speenham-land, in Berkshire.

8. John Halliday, Esq; member of parliament for Taunton in Somersetshire.

9. Mr. Sclater, painter to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

11. Thomas Gee, Esq; one of the land surveyors in the port of London.

12. Arthur Pollard, Esq; of Greenwich, late consul at Aleppo.

15. Lady Drumer, relict of Arthur Drumer, of Yorkshire, Bart.

William Pynsent, Esq; son of Sir William Pynsent, Bart. of Ushant, near the Devizes, Wilts.

17. George lord Rosse, at Edinburgh.

26. Rt. Hon. the lord Aylmer, at his house on Blackheath.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Henry Egerton, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Langton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. William Clayton, to the rectory of Ravenston, in Derbyshire.—Mr. Waugh, by the dean and chapter of Worcester, to the living of Bromsgrove, in that county.—Mr. Other Philpot, by the lord Foley, to the living of Pedmore, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Turner, by the bishop of Worcester and Thomas Birch Savage, Esq; to the living of Elmley-Castle, and Little Comberton, in the same county.—The worshipful Dr. Pinfold, appointed by Dr. Thackeray, archdeacon of Surrey, to be official of that archdeaconry, in the room of his father, deceased.

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 11. The king has appointed Thomas Fowke, Esq; Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, James Cholmondeley, Esq; and Henry de Grangues, Esq; to be lieutenants general of his majesty's forces.

George Forbes, Esq; commonly called lord Forbes, to be quarter-master-general of all his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland, and barrack-master-general in the said kingdom.

Robert Abbott, Esq; to be lieut. and lieut. col. to the first troop of horse-guards, commanded by the Rt. Hon. lord Delawar; John Elwes, Esq; to be cornet and major; Nathaniel Bateman, Esq; to be guidon and major; Edward Sneyd, to be exempt and captain; John Shore, Gent. to be bridagier and lieut. and John Croft, Gent. to be sub-brigadier and cornet in the said troop.

Edward Harvey, Esq; to be lieut. col. to lieut. gen. Cholmondeley's reg. of dragoons; and George Marriot, Esq; to be captain of a troop in the said regiment.

Edward Urmston, Esq; to be captain of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, and Septimus Robinson, Esq; to be captain lieutenant to a company in the said regiment.

John Litchfield, Esq; to be captain of a troop in Sir John Cope's reg. of dragoons.

Simon Polhill, Esq; to be capt. of a troop in the earl of Ancram's reg. of dragoons; and Thomas Bygrave, Gent. to be a lieutenant to a troop in the said regiment.

From the other PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Barnard, elected by the provost, vice-provost and fellows of Eton college, head master of Eton school.—James Erskine, Esq; appointed one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of Thomas Kennedy, Esq; deceased.

B-K-R-T-S.

GREGORY Sewell, of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, victualler.—Francis Thompson, of St. Ann's-lane, watch-maker.—Richard Passmore, late of Exmouth, Devon, mariner and merchant.—Peter Gandon, of St. James's, Westminster, gun-maker.—Thomas Benson, of Parliament-street, Westminster, merchant.—Joseph Thornton, of St. James's-street, vintner.—James M'Lenan, of Bishopsgate-street, oylman.—Thomas Fox, of the Strand, tobacco-nist.—Daniel Craik, of Gray's-inn, peruke-maker.—Ralph and Alexander Middleton, late of the borough of Southwark, brewers and partners in trade.—Thomas Marson, of Kingston upon Hull, brandy-merchant.—Richard

Sherlock, of St. Sepulchre's, London, serjeant at mace, coffeeman and dealer.—Lancelot Jewkes, late of Worcester, distiller.—Christopher Ouston, of North-Shields, in Northumberland, shipwright.—Edward Lowndes, late of Liverpoole, merchant.—Beaton Mildrum, of Penzance, widow, shopkeeper and dealer.—James Schofield, late of Biddeford, Devon, chapman.—John Hewson, of St. Sepulchre's, Middlesex, grocer.—John Bunn, of Ashwelthorp in Norfolk, jobber, cow-keeper and dealer.—John Lewis, of Bread-street, druggist.—Thomas Moore, of Ipswich, carpenter.—William Meyer, of Pall-Mall, bookseller.—Richard Manley, late of New-York in America, but now of London, merchant.—John Popleton and John Stearns, both of Gracechurch-street, warehousemen and partners.—Joseph Barvise, of Whitehaven, grocer.—John Rowland the younger, late of Glasgow in Scotland, but now or lately residing in London, dealer.—Adam Smart, late of Dumfries in North Britain, now of Liverpoole, merchant.—Henry Jones, now or late of St. Bartholomew the Little, behind the Royal Exchange, cutler.—John Sherratt, of St. Ann's, Westminster, dealer.—Francis Halford, of St. Giles's in the fields, victualler, and dealer.—Hannah Glasfe, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, warehouse-keeper, and dealer.—Robert Piper, of Andover, Tanner.—Robert Bond, late of Ipswich, house-carpenter and timber-merchant.—Simon Worth, of Tiverton, scrivener, merchant, broker, and dealer.—John Lock, of Uxbridge, tallow-chandler, and grocer.—Stephen Dillon, of London, merchant.—Richard Furnisfull, late of Nuneaton in Warwickshire, dealer.—Roger Bastone, of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, hosier.—William Shaw, of Southwark, linen-draper.—Morgan Herbert, of St. Martin's in the Fields, dealer.—James Hewitt, of Carlisle, wine merchant, and dealer.—Francis Brown, of Sibile Headingham in Essex, linen-draper.—John Rose, of Cirencester, linendraper, and dealer in snuff.—Giles Shaw and John Whitehead, both of Salford in Lancashire, clothiers.—Griffith Howell, of Thames-Street, ironmonger.—Michael Betton, of Wellington in Shropshire, glazier, and dealer in oil.—Soper Hayter, of King-street, Cheap-side, haberdasher.—Joseph Percival, of Sewberrans, in the parish of Newton, in Cumberland, chapman and dealer in cattle.—Patrick Hunter, late of Tooley-street, Southwark, hop-merchant, and dealer.—Robert Smith, of Sunderland, master mariner.—Giles Nichols, of Laxfield, Suffolk, grocer.—Mark Stains, of Bristol, tobacco-nist. EY

BY letters from Paris of the 3d instant we are told of its being then reported there, that the Toulon squadron was sailed, but we have since heard no account of it, so that if it was sailed, it must be bound to some place more distant than Algiers. On the 23d of last month the first president of the parliament of Paris, then at Soissons, received a letter from his most christian majesty, wrote with his own hand, ordering him to come to Versailles on the 4th to speak to his majesty, but forbidding him to pass through Paris. Accordingly the president, after acquainting his brethren with the orders he had received, set out on the 4th, and arrived at Versailles at 7 in the evening. At 8 he was introduced, and was with his majesty above an hour, after which he returned directly to Soissons. What passed at this conference, or what may be the consequence, is not yet known, but the people have from thence conceived great hopes of the parliament's speedy return, and that the measures of the court will soon take a favourable turn. On the other hand, the bishops had a meeting to consider, as is supposed, what may be proper for them to do for supporting what they call their rights.

All letters from Spain are full of the gracious reception general Wall, late minister from Spain at this court, met with from his catholic majesty, upon his return to Madrid, where he arrived the 17th ult. and presently after his arrival was appointed secretary of state. The last letters from Madrid say, they had received advice, that the squadron lately fitted out at Barcelona was sailed from that port.

From Lisbon we hear that the new East-India company established there*, are indefatigable in rendering their trade successful; and that five of their ships sailed from thence for the Indies towards the end of April, under the conduct of an officer, who was an under lieutenant in the British navy, and who had last winter been sent to London, to procure persons to go as captains, from whence he returned with three, who are all sent out commanders, upon their being strongly recommended for their great skill in navigation, and their knowledge of the country. What may contribute to the success of this company is the safe arrival of the Rio de Janeiro fleet, which arrived at Lisbon the 11th ult. and is one of the richest that has arrived for many years, having brought 7,150,000 crusadoes in gold on the king's account,

and for the merchants 2,000,000 piafters in gold, 600,000 crusadoes in diamonds, 2500 chests of sugar, and 43,000 skins. We are further told from Lisbon, that the British minister there has sent away by express the new regulation which has been at length concluded for preventing any future difficulties in commerce. However, our merchants there in the mean time make heavy complaints, on account of one of our corn ships, which with the cargo was lately burnt there, by an order from the government, under pretence of her having the plague on board, without any just foundation for such a pretence.

The following article furnisheth a fresh proof how parliaments may be treated in countries where there are numerous standing armies: It is dated, Naples, May 4. "As the island of Sicily is obliged to raise and maintain, in any pressing necessity, five regiments of regular troops for the service of the crown, the duke de Viefville, viceroy of that kingdom, was lately ordered to demand them in his majesty's name. For this purpose he convoked the parliament or states of the kingdom, and acquainted them with the king's intentions; adding, that in the present circumstances his majesty was obliged to put his forces on a respectable footing. The prince de Boccoforno, and, after his example, several other members opposed the motion with great warmth, representing that many parts of the kingdom were so much depopulated ever since the plague raged at Messina, that they were unable to raise the forces demanded. The viceroy replied, that the depopulation of the kingdom was a frivolous pretext, and that the king behoved to be obeyed: Great debates followed; but it was carried by a majority against the viceroy. The king being informed of the matter sent orders to the viceroy to take the prince de Boccoforno into custody, and to summon the states a second time to comply, on pain of incurring his displeasure. The prince was arrested accordingly; but the viceroy died before he could execute the other part of his orders: And this important affair is still undecided."

Moscow, May 3. Yesterday being the birthday of the great princess, who then entered into the 26th year of her age, the same was celebrated at court, and her pregnancy was then publicly declared. The great prince and princess intend to set out for Petersburg on the 16th inst. And the empress proposes to follow them on the 24th.

Divi-

* See our Mag. for Feb. last, p. 94.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

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PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS IN JUNE, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

Date	Bank	INDIA	South Sea	Stock	Ann. new	Ann. old	S. S. An.	3 p. Cent.	Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir. p.	Wind at Deal.	Weather	Bills of Mortality from	
														May 28. to June 25.	June 25. to July 25.
1	Whit. Sun	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Christ. { Males 604 } 1123	
2		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Femal. 519 } 1123	
3		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Christ. { Males 604 } 1123	
4		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Femal. 519 } 1123	
5		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Christ. { Males 604 } 1123	
6		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 3s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Femal. 519 } 1123	
7	134 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. S. E.	clou. hot	Buried { Males 878 } 1750	
8		190 1/2	190 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. S. E.	clou. rain	Femal. 872 } 1750	
9	Sunday			104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	E. by S.	fair	Died under 2 Years old 639	
10				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	fair	Between 2 and 5 — 165	
11				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	fair	5 and 10 — 49	
12	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	W. N. W.	fair	10 and 20 — 53	
13	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	W. by S.	fair	20 and 30 — 120	
14	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	W. by S.	fair	30 and 40 — 158	
15	Sunday			104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. E.	rain	40 and 50 — 162	
16				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. E.	rain	50 and 60 — 132	
17	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	E. by S.	fair	60 and 70 — 125	
18				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	E. by N.	fair	70 and 80 — 91	
19	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. N. E.	fair	80 and 90 — 50	
20	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. E.	rain	90 and 100 — 6	
21	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	fair	Within the Walls 1750	
22	134 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	E. by S.	fair	Without the Walls 143	
23	Sunday			104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. N. E.	clou. rain	In Mid. and Surrey 817	
24				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	clou. rain	City & Sub. West. 400	
25	134 1/2	193	193	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. S. W.	fair rain	Weekly June 4 — 1750	
26				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	W. S. W.	fair rain	June 11 — 440	
27	134 1/2	193	193	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	rain	18 — 436	
28	134 1/2	193	193	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	fair	25 — 419	
29	Sunday			104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	N. N. E.	clou. fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 9d.	
30				104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	61. 4s	2 17 6	S. W.	fair	Pease 25s. to 32s. od. p. Quar.	

Price of corn		Birmingham.		Oxford.		Abingdon.	
Wheat 25s. to 28s. od.	08l. 10s. load	07l. 10s. load	3s 6d to 4s 2d	09l. 10s. to 10l. 10s. 1d	17s. to 20s.	17s. to 20s.	17s. to 20s.
Barley 12s to 15s od.	21s to 20 qr	17s to 22 qr	3s od to 3s 4d	18s. to 20s. od.	14s. od. to 16s. 6d. p. q.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.
Oats 11s to 14s od.	18s to 19	13s to 16	2s od to 2s 2d	14s. od. to 16s. 6d. p. q.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.
Beans 18s to 20s od.	23s to 25 od	23s to 24	3s od to 3s 4d	14s. od. to 16s. 6d. p. q.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.	14s. 9d. to 17s. od.